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16 September 1981

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2486



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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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ANGOLAN TECHNICAL, SCIENTIFIC CULTURAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text] Angola and Tanzania yesterday established a joint commission on Trade and Economic cooperation and signed technical, scientific and cultural agreements after two days of ministerial level talks.

The Angolan Minister for External Trade, Ndugu Lopo do Nascimento, leading a 13-man delegation to the bilateral talks, said after the signing ceremony in Dar es Salaam yesterday that Angola had indicated the possibility of cooperation in the importation of bicycles, textiles, meat and beans from Tanzania.

Ndugu Nascimento explained that in October this year an Angolan trade delegation would visit Tanzania to discuss products identified for export in the course of the talks.

He said another delegation of oil experts would also visit Tanzania to "continue discussions on the possibility of supplying Tanzania with oil."

Items identified by Tanzania for possible cooperation with Angola include importation of common salt animal feeds, oil seeds, marble, hides and skins, wax, prepared glues, steel sheets and tubes as well as petroleum and petroleum products.

According to the Minister for trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, the list is not exhaustive as the solidarity existing between Tanzania and Angola has no time limit.

Under the economic, technical, scientific, and cultural agreement; exchanges in experiences and personnel would be undertaken and where necessary relevant information on technical matters would also be made available.

The Joint Commission, an umbrella agreement supervising the other two agreements and any new ones that might arise, consists of a permanent structure whereby the two countries would be able to identify further areas of cooperation and methods of achieving this.

In the joint commission agreement it has been agreed that the commission meet once a year while subcommissions on the identified areas of cooperation would meet more frequently to deliberate and prepare the agenda for the annual joint commission.

Composition of the commission would be established at a later date but in practice the commissions are headed by ministers of participating countries.

Asked on the possibility of establishing a barter system of trade between the two countries the ministers said this would be worked in the course of implementing the agreement because the just signed agreements were self-perpetuating.

On possible constraints in the implementation of the agreements, Ndugu Nascimento said the question of transport snags was discussed during the talks and common solutions would be sought.

Ndugu Nascimento said in the first agreement ships ferrying Angolan goods to and from India and Pakistan would stop over at Dar es Salaam port to unload and load goods exchanged between the two countries.

CSO: 4700/413

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PARIS RADIO CORRESPONDENT VIEWS SITUATION IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

LD031810 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Interview with Alain Menargues, Paris Radio's special correspondent to the Central African Republic, by unidentified radio announcer on 3 September--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] The first question, of course, is how does Bangui, the capital, look 2 days after the coup d'etat? It is said that all is more or less calm. Is this true?

[Answer] (?Yes, of course) all is calm and if it were not for the few soldiers who are at the intersections and the military marches broadcast by the radio, nobody would have any idea that Bangui had a coup d'etat 48 hours ago. For example, the market, the big market in Bangui, lives to the rhythms of [words indistinct] and really that is the only thing which allows one to feel the important presence of the military.

[Question] Tell us about the new strongman in power and his team, which after all, he put into authority very, very quickly.

[Answer] The general is of average height and rather strongly built. He is 45 years old. He shows a face of gentle good humor. He has just presented his full government: generals, colonels, lieutenant-colonels and captains. They were all [words indistinct] camouflaged and the tasks are parceled out equally to each one of them. He was a student of Bigeard [Gen Marcel Bigeard]. He was trained under Bigeard and he has retained exactly the same way of speaking. (?He affirms that) these are soldiers who do not want to influence politics but who want to set the country on its feet again in order to enable the civilians--he wishes this--to take back power. But when would this happen, in a year's time, in 18 months? It all depends on the social and economic situation.

[Question] Now, Alain Menargues, vis-a-vis the population of the Central African Republic, what are the reasons put forward by General Kolingba to explain, to justify this coup d'etat?

[Answer] Well, listen, he told me just now that it was the population which pushed him. In fact--and this is what happened--Ange Patasse, one of the leaders of the opposition, came back last Sunday from Brazzaville where he was [words indistinct] by about 5,000-6,000 people who acclaimed him and who followed him in a procession

to the center of the town. On the 14th of September, in fact, a big demonstration, a big political rally had been envisaged. We are of the impression here that it was precisely in order to put an end to pressure by the opposition that the soldiers have taken power.

[Question] Well, we now come to what one might call the domestic kitchen. It is said that former President Dacko had in reality more or less negotiated his departure with the new strongman, General Kolingba, in other words that he was more or less pushed out. What is the truth in all this?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] that this is absolutely correct. You know, that in 1980 there was a certain euphoria here. And this euphoria was followed by an anxiety provoked by the indecision and the weakness of Dacko, who was not very much liked, because he was [words indistinct] because the economic situation was bad. Dacko knew very well that he could not rectify the situation. You remember the attack of 14 July, that bomb in a cinema which claimed three lives. Dacko was not able to take matters in hand again. You remember that already by the 14th of July he had to resort to the army; he, who had promised to be a good president. It seems that he was preparing his exit. As you can see, he is, above all, ill.

[Question] One last question, Alain Menargues. It is being said that there are Americans behind this gentle coup. From what you have learned there, as a Paris Radio special correspondent to the Central African Republic, are there Americans more or less pulling the strings? Yes or no?

[Answer] The new president has just told us that he has had no contact with the Americans. (?Seen from) closer quarters the Americans already have economic interests and have a massive concentration of oil exploration going on here. Have they found any oil? That, of course, we do not know. There is also a Libyan presence in the north of the country. The Libyans had already tried in Bokassa's time to open up a front here in Bangui.

Are the Americans really present here, have they been seen? Here at the American Embassy discretion rules the day, of course. The Central African officials are denying such information most vigorously. That is where things are at the moment, speculation. The officials here are saying that these are speculations which emanate from French journalists.

CSO: 4719/355

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

CALL FOR FREE ELECTIONS--A CAR opposition party based in Brussels today called for free and democratic elections to be held in that country, in the wake of the bloodless army coup 2 days ago. The opposition group, called the Movement for the Liberation of the Central African people, said in a communique that it was satisfied with the resignation of former President David Dacko, who was ousted by Army Chief of Staff Andre Kolingba. The statement added that in view of the political tension in the republic, the army remains one of the reasonable alternatives to ensure a transition. The communique said the army should soon hand over power through elections supervised by the OAU and the United Nations. General Kolingba has suspended the constitution and all political parties, but has said that elections could be held in the next few weeks. [Text] [AB031944 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 3 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/355

## BRIEFS

REPORTED KIDNAPPINGS, ASSASSINATIONS--Paris (AFP)--The National Patriotic Movement (MPN) of Chad, hostile to the Libyan presence in Chad, has accused President Goukouni Oueddei's People's Armed Forces of kidnapping and assassination in Ndjamena. In a communique which reached Paris yesterday, the MPN's secretary general, Col Doungous Kimton, stated that several teachers at the Felix Eboue school were arrested in July and are "now believed missing." The communique also reported the assassination of Lieutenant Alladoum on 12 July, which it said brings to 3 "the number of Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) officers killed in the Chadian capital since January 1981." According to the MPN, Mr Abdoulaye Adoum Dana, chief of FROLINAT-Volcan and former minister of transportation, was also the target of an assassination attempt. The communique also reported the assassination of the prefect of Lai (Tandjile), Mr Nimane, whose body, it added, has just been found. "A commando unit has just been set up with the blessing of the Libyans in order to eliminate both government officials and ordinary citizens considered suspect," the MPN communique added and denounced Libyan operations which it said are aimed at eliminating the entire Chadian elite. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 7 Aug 81 p 5] 11915

REGION CONTROLLED--Geneina, East Sudan, 6 Sep (SUNA)--The North Forces of Chadian former Minister of Defense Hissein Habre had succeeded yesterday to control the region of "Guereda" 45 km northeast Geneina town in the western Sudanese borders with Chad. This region had been under the control of pro-Libyan forces of Acyl Ahmat. Hissein Habre's forces had been involved in bloody clashes with Acyl Ahmat men and Libyan forces in order to set free the region. [Text] [JN061849 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 6 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/426

COMORO ISLANDS

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT DENIES DEFENSE PACT--Moroni, August 13--The Government of the Comoro Islands has denied claims by an opposition movement-in-exile that it signed a defense pact with South Africa and that 170 mercenaries from Belgium were integrated into the islands' security forces last month. Comoran Foreign Minister Ali Mroudjae called the allegations yesterday "lies," and added: "The whole world knows that the Government in Moroni has signed defense accords only with France--in November, 1978. South Africa has also denied the claim about a defense agreement, made in Paris by the National Front-Union of Komorans. The group also said that the "mercenaries" had arrived in the archipelago off the East African coast "posing as tourists" on July 27. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2819, 14 Aug 81 p 28]

CSO: 4700/419

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN CONVOY ATTACKED--Fighters of the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] have attacked a Dergue convoy moving from Alamata to Waja. During the attack, which took place on 5 August, 1981, the TPLF fighters captured four vehicles and destroyed one. Of the people traveling in the convoy, 50 merchants were released after brief political education while 6 others, who had served the enemy in varying degrees, were taken by the TPLF fighters for further political education. [Text] [EA101509 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Ethiopia in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 9 Aug 81]

ERITREAN GUERRILLAS MILITARY CLAIMS--The northern Sahel front: The heroic people's militia of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front have bombarded with heavy weapons the enemy's position in the north eastern Sahel. In the heavy bombardment, which took place on 9 August, an enemy ammunition depot was destroyed. In addition, the enemy's trucks which had been concealed in the vicinity were hurriedly removed. In another development, on 9 August, an enemy (?convoy) which was heading to Dekemhare from Asmara was (?attacked and many soldiers were killed or wounded). [Text] [EA122058 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 12 Aug 81]

EPLF GUERRILLAS CLAIMS--Fighters of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] on 8 August, 1981 dismantled local associations at the following places (Adi Bahro); (Adi Jano); Adi Ark'ay; Dongolol; (Adi Kesem) and (Ugrui) around (Adi Quala) in (Seraie) province. The leaders of the associations, which were set up by the Dergue in a bid to use them as instruments of its rule over the area, were taken by the fighters of political education. In another development, on 9 August, 1981 at [name of place indistinct], near (Agordat), one truck was destroyed and on 13 August, 1981 at a place between (Agordat) and (Barentu), three tanks and two army vehicles of the enemy were destroyed by landmines planted by the heroic engineering units of the EPLF. [Text] [EA152246 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 15 Aug 81]

EPLF CLAIMS BATTLE VICTORY--Forces of the people's militia of the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] have attacked a Dergue military camp in Zigrib. In the 1-hour attack, which took place on Saturday 22 August 1981, from 0630 - 0730, the enemy was routed, leaving the dead and wounded behind. A vehicle full of corpses and wounded soldiers was taken to Asmara the next day. In retaliation, the enemy soldiers wounded two women of the area. [Text] [EA262006 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 26 Aug 81]

SENEGAL ASSIGNS GUARDS TO PROTECT JAWARA

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2822, 25 Aug 81 p 17

[Text] Banjul, August 23--Senegal has put about 50 presidential guards and security agents at Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara's disposition as a result of the July 30 coup attempt in Gambia, a narrow enclave bordered on three sides by Senegal.

The move is part of a plan announced by the Gambian Head of State to combine the two countries' armed forces and security services. He also recently proposed creating a Gambian-Senegalese confederation.

The Senegalese guards were presented to President Jawara on Saturday, well-informed sources said.

Senegalese soldiers--who put down the attempted coup--have already started training their Gambian counterparts in traffic control, searching cars and military drill, the sources said.

Meanwhile President Jawara, who yesterday started a four-day trip to the interior to discuss the confederation project and test the mood of rural communities, has uncapped a senior traditional chief indirectly implicated in the July 30 bid, the Ministry of Local Administration announced in a statement today.

The chief was named as Sanjali Bajan, traditional ruler of Kombo central district on the Kombo Peninsular near here, one of the areas where the rebels tried to hide after the intervention of Senegalese troops.

Chief Bajan, a well-known orator, was captured by the plotters and later broadcast an appeal over Radio Gambia--which was in rebel hands--for people to support the short-lived Supreme Council of the Revolution and demand the withdrawal of Senegalese forces.

Last week saw the resignation of Education Minister Dembo Jatta, who made a broadcast in similar conditions. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/420

**DISCUSSION CONTINUES ON MINORITY PARTIES' MERGER****Minority Parties Rally**

AB310803 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The merged minority parties have held a rally at Sunyani as part of their nationwide tour to present themselves to the electorate as a group. Explaining the philosophy behind the merger, the leader of the Third Force Party, Dr Bilson, said the precarious socioeconomic position of the country leaves no room for the pursuance of individual ambitions. In view of this, the minority parties and their leaders have decided to bury their individual ambitions and make the salvation of the country their paramount concern.

The leader of the ACP [Action Congress Party], Col Bernasko, called on the government to meet the demands of farmers half-way, as neglecting them will be equal to killing the hen that lays the golden egg. On his part, the leader of the PFP [Popular Front Party], Mr Victor Owusu, told the people not to give in to the politicians' propaganda going on in certain circles that the merger will result in the abolition of the Brong Ahafo region. He made it clear that the region exists by virtue of an entrenched clause in the constitution.

Alhaji Iddrisu Mahama, leader of the SDF [Social Democratic Front], described the country's present situation as one without direction. He said Ghana was a pace setter in Africa and, in order to regain that position, the electorate must vote the merged parties into power at the next general elections. The MP for Saltpond and a leading member of the UNC [United National Convention], Dr Agama, urged the people to vote for the merged parties in order to get a clearer direction for the country.

**SDF Merger Plans**

AB040830 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The Social Democratic Front [SDF] has said that it is going ahead with negotiations with the other minority parties with a view to forming one party. In a statement issued by the secretary general, K.B. Asante, the SDF referred to an article in an Accra daily that the Trades Union Congress, TUC, has threatened to withdraw from the SDF if it goes ahead with the merger.

He said no new situation has arisen as a result of that publication and that a meeting would soon be held between the national executive of the TUC and the SDF to consider the issue.

Meanwhile, a veteran trade unionist, Alex Hamah, has said the threat by the TUC to withdraw its support for the SDF can be described as progressive or reactionary. He explained that the decision is progressive only if it means that the TUC will completely withdraw from active partisan politics and it is reactionary if it means that the congress will decide to be associated or identified with a particular party. Mr Hamah said should this be the case there is going to be a lot of confusion on the labor front.

CSO: 4700/408

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE FOR SUCCESSFUL CENSUS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] **THE Population Census of Ghana has come a long way through difficulties to the stage that it has reached now. The last census we had in this country was in 1960 and, by international requirements, the next one should have been in 1970 but this was not possible due to unforeseen circumstances.**

**The current one should have been held in 1980 but again there were problems. This time, it wasn't only financial. The mass exodus of personnel had badly affected the Central Bureau of Statistics of which the Census Office is a part.**

**The repercussions of this two-decade lag, though readily imperceptible, have not augured well for the economy.**

**The economy appears to have lost track of the way social development, which is a necessary basis for economic development, has gone.**

**Certainly, the population of this country has increased but by how much, nobody knows. All the figures that have been given have all been guesses which are officially clothed as "Estimates". The age and gender compositions have altered. The geographical distribution is very different from what it was twenty years ago as evidenced by the**

**pressure on urban and city facilities and services.**

**It is therefore no wonder that successive governments have not succeeded in apportioning the 'national cake' equitably.**

**This stresses the importance of keeping constant and up-to-date checks on population dynamics for economic, political and social development. For example it is only a population census that can tell us more accurately what size the voting population is.**

**Better late than never, the 'Graphic' welcomes the population census with its trial scheme starting on the 17th of this month.**

**Like the Voters' registration exercise, there has not been much publicity about the Census or its pilot scheme and we would take this opportunity to caution the Government Statistician to ensure that the programme achieves success.**

**We know the mentality of people in this country to the counting of human beings. There are all sorts of unfounded interpretations given to such an exercise and the consequent possible unco-operative attitude, particularly of the rural folk.**

**It is therefore very important that enough advertisement is made of the exercise. We also hope that the Government Statistician should have learnt a lot from the experience of the Electoral Commissioner. We refer to such happenings as shortage of stationery, absenteeism by the staff and apathy on the part of the people for whom the exercise is carried out.**

**The 'Graphic' wishes to take this opportunity to call on the political parties to use their platforms in educating their followers about the population census and its benefits.**

U.S. NEUTRON BOMB PRODUCTION DECISION SCORED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 13 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Following the American Government's decision to start production of the neutron bomb, French Defence Minister Charles Hernu tactfully revealed in Paris that the Soviet Union, too, has tested a neutron bomb.

So both superpowers possess the technology, with the difference being that only the United States has so far decided to produce the neutron bomb for military deployment.

The French position indicates that other powers than the superpowers possess the capability to produce the bomb, and that the only way to avoid its proliferation is to propose to them a "progressive disarmament policy."

Two important factors make the manufacture and deployment of the neutron bomb a questionable proposition. Firstly, it can only increase the tempo of the armament race. Secondly, it goes counter to the principle of deterrent which has been used as the justification of nuclear armament.

The production of the bomb will worsen the arms race, because President Brezhnev told President Carter before that if the US does not produce the neutron weapon, the USSR will not. The inference is that since the United States has decided to produce it, the Soviet Union will produce it, too.

Seen against the principle of deterrence, the production of the neutron bomb is also illogical. This principle is based on the belief that since the nuclear bomb is so destructive and no nuclear power can escape being destroyed by it, none of them would dare to start a nuclear war.

Inflation

But the neutron bomb seems to fall without this deterrent principle, for two main reasons. In the first place, it is thought of as a "tactical theatre weapon"--that is, its effect can be limited to a specified area--and the duration of its radio-active fall-out is calculated to be far shorter than that of the nuclear bomb.

These factors have apparently led some military strategists to hold that the neutron bomb is not as dangerous as its opponents portray it. It is obvious, then, that its possessors would probably use it more readily than they would the atomic bomb.

In the second place, the American Government has tried for some time now to convince its NATO allies that the main or immediate thrust of the neutron bomb should be to counter-balance Soviet tank superiority in Europe.

The implication is that in the event of even a conventional war with the WARSAW forces in Europe, the NATO forces might use the neutron bomb. This simple tactical-advantage concept of the neutron bomb has no place in the grand deterrent design. Moreover, such use of the neutron bomb against a non-possessor of it will most certainly draw out a nuclear weapon response in a state of desperation.

We must face the truth that the high-radiation neutron weapon is no less destructive than the nuclear bomb. The only difference is that it destroys human beings but leaves buildings and other structures intact; its radio-active effect also lasts about five years against 30 years for the nuclear bomb.

But imagine a neutron bomb attack on Accra: Every human being will perish but all buildings will remain intact. An atomic bomb will destroy human beings and buildings alike. The loss of life is equal in both cases! That is the point.

Looking at the issue from all angles, the decision to produce the neutron bomb is going to give no advantage to anyone; it could only amount to war-mongering that would worsen the current world inflation just as the arms race which started in the early sixties created the inflation.

CSO: 4700/412

## ALARM SOUNDED AT DANGEROUS LEVEL OF LAWLESSNESS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by F.N.K. Amoako]

[Text]

**THE** lawlessness that seems to be rapidly engulfing the whole country is gradually growing out of proportion, and if allowed to go unchecked it will soon be unsafe to live in the country.

Crime is not peculiar to Ghana. But here it is on the ascendancy and if statistics are anything to go by then we are yet to see more to come.

The situation in Kumasi is so alarming that the police has advised people not to carry large sums of money on them. People in Tema fear to go out at night because the thugs are always on the move. The situation is alarming at the port.

All over the country people seem to take the law into their own hands. One pertinent example is the construction of "feeder" roads to the Accra-Tema Motorway. Very soon the Motorway will cease to serve its true function as an express carriageway between the two towns. Most of these sub-roads are constructed from Ashaiman, an urban slum near Tema.

If this is allowed to continue the implications are

obvious. It can lead to frequent accidents on the Motorway. Thugs can enter the Motorway by this route and erect blockades with their cars with the intention of robbing passing cars. There will be loss of revenue to the Government because these people do not pay tolls levied at the main entrance of the Motorway.

Soon people who cannot afford the toll will just use these sub-roads. Indeed gradually our Motorway is becoming a junction. Ghanaians generally oppose change, therefore if this practice is allowed to take root, it will be difficult to stamp out, notwithstanding that it is wrong. The Police seem helpless in the face of all these because they operate with obsolete equipment.

The situation in the capital is no better. It is common knowledge that people do not bother to report certain categories of crimes because it is most likely that practically nothing can be done about it. For example, stealing of car batteries and armed attacks on people.

This leads invariably to another phenomenon which is catching on fast in Ghana; mob-justice. People suspected of crimes are just burnt without police intervention.

This lawlessness has permeated the very fabric of the Ghanaian society. It is an open secret that workers do not spend more than two hours at work after signing-in their names at government work places. More often than not the person whose responsibility is to see that they remain at post is himself away on "business".

Even Parliament seems to have their share of this. There is no gainsaying the fact that the absence of MPs of the majority party on the day of the discussion of the budget statement led to its defeat. What beats the imagination of most people is that the business to be discussed is known beforehand. Why the apathy then? Members of the majority party who absented themselves that day should realise that they were ultimately responsible for the presentation of a new budget.

One trouble with problem-solving in this country is that successive Governments have favoured ad-hoc solutions to our problems.

At the root of these problems lies the socio-economic condition of the nation. Each year the trade schools and universities turn out school leavers who must get jobs, which unfortunately are non-existent. What compounds this is that the precarious

foreign exchange position of the nation is forcing factories to produce under-capacity, which is steadily leading to redundancy. Thus it seems useless to urge people who have left Ghana for other countries to return home.

In the short-term people who are idle should be mobilised into a strong work force capable of undertaking large scale agriculture. We abound in resources for this purpose.

The measures needed to rectify this in the long-term will be more difficult to implement because they are inter-dependent on a host of other factors. More job openings will have to be created to absorb school leavers. But this is dependent on the general improvement in economic conditions, because even the existing factories are under-utilised.

It is not being suggested that with the successful implementation of these measures lawlessness will completely cease. However, the urge to turn to crime will be less.

The Police must also be a modern efficient outfit capable of combating crime in this country. Corruption must be eradicated from the service. Only dedicated policemen can do what is expected of them. We only hope the gloomy picture will not be with us for long.

CSO: 4700/412

PLEA FOR BETTER TREATMENT OF STATE FARMS CORPORATION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 20 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial: "State Farms in Anguish"]

[Text] It seems that the Ministry of Agriculture has not yet completely made up its mind about the State Farms Corporation--whether it should live or die.

The apparent indecision could be due to a conflict of appraisal between what the corporation is and what it can or should be.

To many analysts, however, the potential role of the corporation in the country's economic future is certain. They are convinced that to jeopardize the corporation's development would be a serious economic misjudgment.

It is, therefore, unfortunate to see the State Farms Corporation being treated as if it does not matter. Right now, its 12,000 employees have not been paid for the last three months.

The corporation itself is not in a position now to pay its way out, including the workers' salaries, without Government subvention--and it has told the Government so for reasons that look genuine.

In the first place, about 75% of the corporation's investment has gone into plantation crops which have a gestation period of several years. So no profit can be expected from the majority of its farms for a long time. The crops include vast plantations of oil palm, coconut, citrus, cola, rubber and cashew.

In the second place, the corporation's 22,000-acre rubber plantation which should have been supporting its operations today was sold to Firestone in 1969 without any compensation to the corporation! The corporation had spent ₦5 million to establish that vast plantation which was worth about ₦30 million by 1969.

In the third place, the funds coming from the Government to the corporation have been in the form of loans, whose repayment has made it impossible for the corporation to build up its own capital fund.

## Subvention

So the corporation must live on Government subvention until 1985 when enough of its crops would be producing to enable it to stand on its own feet.

A look at the corporation's production targets and what has actually been cultivated shows that it has a promising future. At least a local bank which does not give agriculture loans was so impressed after inspecting the corporation's projects that it readily gave it a substantial loan.

Most international financial institutions usually allow long grace periods for repaying loans for agriculture because they recognize that agricultural investment is normally a long-term affair.

So it is not a very strong point to abandon a massive agricultural organization like the State Farms Corporation for not paying its way out too soon. In this regard, those who care enough should examine private agricultural projects of the corporation's type to realize that profits don't begin to flow too soon for the private owners, either.

The Ministry should get the corporation's workers paid without further delay because there is no point in the delay. At the moment, because they have not been paid, many of the plantation workers are said, to have deserted the farms, leaving young crops untended. In addition, many of them steal fruits like palm nuts and sell them to keep their families going.

Now, since the workers are going to be paid in the long run, why not pay them now so that they would return to work to save the crops from destruction?

And what does the Eastern Regional Minister mean by saying that the Regional Administration has taken over the corporation's oil palm plantation at Okumaning? Is that a reflection of how simple the Ministry's attitude to the corporation is when agriculture is a priority national programme?

The Government should do something quickly about the corporation's problems to prevent the destruction of this vital economic asset.

CSO: 4700/411

GUNSA ADVOCATES INCREASED NATIONALIZATION OF LANDS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by Samuel Annobil]

[Text]

THE Ghana United Nations Students and Youth Association has called on the Government to initiate steps to nationalize a greater percentage of land in the country. Only a token percentage should be left for the chiefs and other land owners.

In a communique issued at the end of its 18th annual convention at Cape Coast last week-end, the association regretted the near disaster committed in the north by one ethnic group against another, and drew attention to the damage being done to our image abroad by such disgraceful events.

It implored the Government to delve deeper into the root causes of the northern conflict with a view to restoring the hitherto cordial relations between the peoples concerned.

The GUNSA also called on the Government to embark on

massive establishment of small industries with the aim of developing small-scale industries to process some of the major exports, especially cocoa, and to stimulate their local consumption.

Signed by the association's president, Nii Laryea Browne, the communique reiterated the call on the banks and other financial institutions to consider increasing their financial and material aid to co-operative units in the rural areas as well as to serious and committed farmers; not the absentee farmer.

It viewed with dismay the deteriorating standard of medical care in the country and expressed its belief that the institution of a comprehensive health insurance scheme would aid in promoting the health of Ghanaians.

CSO: 4700/411

COURT RULES IN FAVOR OF CPT TSIKATA IN HARRASSMENT SUIT

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 5 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Awudu Ali]

[Text]

**M**R Justice Roger Korsah, sitting at an Accra High Court, yesterday ordered the State security agencies to leave Captain Kojo Tsikata (rtd) alone because he was entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual as enshrined in the Constitution.

The court made it clear that until it was given compelling reasons which had provoked the constant, continuous and naked shadowing of Capt. Tsikata, it could not sanction such a practice, he said.

The security agencies of the country, the judge said, must act within the parameters defined by the laws of the land because it was to them that the individual looked up to for the protection of his rights and liberties.

Mr. Justice Korsah was giving judgment in the case in which Captain Tsikata was seeking the court's relief to perpetually restrain agents of the Military Intelligence from the harassment and inhuman treatment being meted out to him.

The plaintiff also sought damages for unlawful interference with his fundamental human and constitutional rights to life, liberty and privacy.

Stating reasons for its decision, the judge said even though the court could not restrain the security agents from carrying out their official duties, the terms of their appointment did not confer on them the authority to violate the laws of the land.

In finding out wrong-doers, the court advised that a balance must be kept between freedom and security since the personal freedom of a law-abiding citizen would avail him nothing unless it was matched with the peace and good order of the community in which he resided.

It was wrong the court stated, for a police officer or any other person to be sent to commit an offence in order to prove that another person had committed an offence.

On the other hand, the court noted if the security agencies should be effective, they must be left free to take appropriate action as and when the occa-

sion demanded.

For these reasons, it did not think it proper to grant the remedy of perpetual injunction sought by Capt. Tsikata.

To grant the remedy would mean that the security agencies would not be able to act without flouting its orders, if Capt. Tsikata were ever minded to endanger the security of the State.

In the circumstances, perpetual injunction would be inappropriate it said but noted that Capt. Tsikata was entitled to a declaration that he was entitled to the enjoyment of the fundamental rights and freedoms assured the individual under the Constitution.

The judge hoped the security agencies would curb the excessive zeal of their men and make sure that they worked within the framework of the laws of the land.

The court awarded ₦300 damages against each of the 18 security agents, for libelling Capt. Tsikata.

A further ₦3,000 cost was awarded in the Captain's favour. He was represented by Mr. Tsatsu Tsikata whilst Mr. J. Zwennes, a Senior State Attorney, defended the State.

CSO: 4700/411

PRIVATE AIR COURIER SERVICE LAUNCHED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] An international air courier service which will help promote industry and commerce in the country has been formally launched in Accra.

The main feature of the service being run by IML SKY-SERVICES (GHANA) LIMITED, a branch of the London-based IML SKYSERVICES GROUP, is to provide effective business communication system, and among others, help sell Ghana's industry and commerce and also attract investors to the country.

Through its in-built systems of skydata, skypacket and skycourier, all types of sensitive documents, essential spare parts for industrial machines and agricultural tools as well as vehicular parts could easily be carried by the IML's desk-to-desk operations.

Speaking at the ceremony, Mr Appiah-Mensah, president of the Ghana Manufacturers Association, appealed to the Government to give the necessary encouragement and support to private industries in Ghana.

He expressed fears that the whole economy might collapse soon unless the Government took immediate steps to encourage private participation in the country's economic programme.

He congratulated the management of the company for coming to Ghana and hoped that the Ghanaian businessmen would patronize their services.

Mr D. A. Kumi, president of the Ghana Chamber of Commerce, said the main aim of setting up the company was to improve communication in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), to help increase the volume of trade on the sub-region and said that "once we have these services here we do not have to isolate those in the other West African States."

Launching the courier service, Mr John Salmon, IML's overseas director, said "this world-wide courier service is a real boom to businessmen, many of whom might have lost valuable opportunities because they were relying on the conventional mail and telecommunication system" Present at the ceremony were Baffour O. Gyewu, Member of Parliament for Techiman and managing director of Inter Tours and Cargo Services and Mr S. H. Amancy, an Accra legal practitioner, who is also chairman of the Board of Directors of the IML SKYSERVICES (GHANA) LIMITED.

CSO: 4007/411

## BRIEFS

PARTICIPATION IN HAVANA CONFERENCE--Ghana is among about 90 countries which will attend the 68th inter-parliamentary union conference due to be held in Havana, Cuba, next month. In all about 1,200 delegates and observers will be present. The conference is expected to discuss a proposal by the Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, Dr Fidel Castro, on economic issues facing the developing countries. The proposal, first made by President Castro at the United Nations General Assembly, is contained in a draft resolution adopted unanimously by the Commission for the study of economic and social issues at the meeting of the inter-parliamentary council which has just ended in Manila. The document also observed with satisfaction, the proposal made by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, that the petroleum producing countries and the group of industrialized countries create a common fund for energy and development. The text mentioned "that the contributions will be proportional to the hike in oil prices and to the inflation exported by the industrialized countries." It also contained the proposal of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo for putting into practice a world plan as well as that of some members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries--for creating an institution for the development of the Third World. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 14 Aug 81 p 2]

FILM, TV INSTITUTE DELEGATION--A four-member delegation of the National Film and Television Institute (NAFTI) has returned to Accra after attending the International Students Film meeting and Television Schools (CILECT) in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia. The delegation, led by Mr Martin Loh, head of the Production Department, comprise three students, Miss Joyce Amoah, editing, Mr Seth Ashong-Katai, script writing and Mr Oti Sarpong, television production. The meeting, which is held in a different country every two years, was hosted for the second consecutive time by the Academy of Film and Television Arts of the University of Prague. It is hoped that NAFTI, an associate member of CILECT, and the only film and television school in Black Africa, will have the honour to host the meeting in the near future. This is the first time that Black Africa was represented at the meeting which took place from July 3 to 8. Two NAFTI film productions were selected after the meeting and will be shown at pre-information viewing at the Venice Film Festival in September, 1981, as part of official contribution of CILECT. NAFTI is supported by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of West Germany, which provides equipment, raw stock and advice. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 14 Aug 81 p 3]

MERGER'S INTERIM COMMITTEES--Interim working committees comprising various chairmen and secretaries of the merged minority parties have been formed to coordinate and strengthen the political field work towards the success of the proposed merger. This means that all party post holders at regional, district, constituency and ward levels will now constitute themselves into an interim organization. The committees will have the power to co-opt such persons they deem fit to assist the merger group in the discharge of all responsibilities. A statement issued after a meeting by the leaders of the minority parties in Accra yesterday said every thing possible was being done to bring the merger into reality in order to prove "the critics and the prophets of doom wrong." "In the not too distant future, all matters antecedent to the registration of a new political party would have been decided, the statement said. All party officers have therefore, been urged to take appropriate action to see to the implementation of the decision without delay. It called on all those concerned to submit the names of the interim committees to the interim national secretariat immediately. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 19 Aug 81 p 8]

RELIGIOUS STRIFE--The Christ Preachers Church based at Accra New Town, has appealed to Muslim leaders to educate their members to respect the constitutional rights of other citizens so as to ensure peace and tranquility in the country. The appeal was made at a press conference organized in Accra yesterday by the leaders of the church under the theme, "The need for religious tolerance in Ghana." Prophet Paul, founder of the church, said very serious acts, being pursued by Islamic believers, if not checked immediately, might lead to a big confrontation between believers of the Bible and those of the Quoran. He alleged that Muslims and Ahmadiyas were attacking members of the church and causing extensive damage to their property at Accra New Town and Koforidua. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Aug 81 p 1]

GUNSA NEUTRON BOMB CONDEMNATION--The Ghana United Nations Student and Youth Association (GUNSA) has called on the Government and the people of Ghana as well as all peace-loving countries and peoples to condemn without reservation the United States decision to produce and stockpile the neutron bomb. The association also appealed to the international community to step up its campaign for general and complete disarmament to save humanity from another global conflagration. In a press statement issued on Monday and signed by its national coordinator, Mr Ekow Gaisie, the association said it could not accept any excuse for the continuing production and stock-piling of an extremely expensive and lethal weapon of mass destruction in a world that had twice witnessed the horrors of war. The decision by the Reagan Administration to produce and stock-pile the neutron bomb has come as a surprise to all peace-loving peoples of the world in which millions of its peoples are deprived of the means of a livelihood and any form of resistance against disease and hunger, the statement added. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 12 Aug 81 p 8]

ILLEGAL ID CARDS SALE--Ghanaian citizenship identity cards with the coat of arms embossed on them are being openly sold by private persons in Accra for ₦12 each. Investigations carried out by TIMES revealed that the cards are illegally being sold around U.T.C., the railway station, Tema station, the Accra-Takoradi lorry park and the main State Transport terminus. The cards were allegedly ordered by the Electoral Commission for use when it decided to register and give all Ghanaians identity cards some years ago. It was not immediately known to what use the cards are being put. [By Malek Eshun and Kwesi Okyere] [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Aug 81 p 8]

BONUS TO COCOA FARMERS--The Cocoa Marketing Board has approved a bonus of ₦1.5 million to be paid to cocoa farmers, throughout the country on their produce during the 1980-81 cocoa season. Announcing this at a farmers' rally at Breman Asikuma on Thursday, Mr Yiadom Ohene Boakye, chief manager of the Produce Buying Division (PBD), said that the gesture was in appreciation of the hard work of farmers and also an incentive to them to work harder. Mr Ohene Boakye warned that any official of the PBD who would be caught misapplying the bonus would be summarily dismissed. To ensure that the moneys reached individual farmers, the PBD, he said had directed that the seven-man committee of every society in the cocoa producing areas should be responsible for administering the bonus. He said that anyone who felt he could enrich himself at the expense of the country should be ready for the most drastic measures, warning that "there was no compromise on this." The PBD boss assured the farmers that the Government was aware of all their problems and would do everything possible to help them. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Aug 81 p 1]

NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY--The government is to set up a national petroleum company by the middle of next year to be in charge of licensing, exploration, refining and the distribution of petroleum products. Opening a seminar for petroleum inspectors in Accra today, the deputy minister of fuel and power, Mr Canteh, said the company would serve as a focal point for all oil activities in Ghana. It would also be in charge of the petroleum inspectorate division of the ministry. The minister told the inspectors that the inspectorate division is a very sensitive one and he would not hesitate to dismiss and prosecute anyone who colluded with petrol attendants, managers and tanker drivers to cheat the nation. He asked them to check adulteration and strictly enforce the ban on the sale of petrol in jerry cans. Mr Canteh also asked them to deal with attendants who refuse to sell the product. He advised them to make every effort to end hoarding of petroleum products by distributors and sellers and to check illegal export. [Excerpts] [AB031656 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/408

**LIBERIA**

**DEFENSE MINISTER PRAISES U.S. MILITARY MISSION**

AB282058 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Defense Minister Maj Gen Albert E. S. Karpeh has commended the U.S. military mission to Liberia for its invaluable contributions toward improving the standards of the Liberian armed forces.

He said for the past 30 years, since the establishment of the mission in Liberia, it has provided the necessary training facilities for Liberian soldiers both in the country and abroad.

General Karpeh was speaking last night at the Ducor Hotel in Monrovia at a reception marking the 30th anniversary of the U.S. military mission to Liberia. He expressed appreciation to the U.S. Government for the mission's tireless efforts and sacrificial services to improve the armed forces over the years.

Earlier, the chief of the U.S. military mission to Liberia, Col (Shun Mellow), traced the historical events which led to the establishment of the mission in Liberia in the early 1950's. He explained that since the mission was established, [words indistinct] were pointed out to the late President Tubman and Tolbert [words indistinct] became problems for Liberia in the future. Colonel (Mellow) said between 1958 and 1959 several recommendations were made to the Liberian Government which included adequate army barracks for enlisted men and pay increases for all members of the armed forces. He said these recommendations were reemphasized through the years but regrettably they fell on deaf ears until 1980.

Members of the U.S. military mission to Liberia, senior members of the Defense Ministry, and U.S. [title and name indistinct], who was on official 2-day visit in Monrovia, were present at the reception.

CSO: 4700/414

**LIBERIA**

**BRIEFS**

**ADVICE TO BUSINESSMEN--**Vice head of state Maj Gen J. Nicholas Podier has reiterated the government's commitment to protect and safeguard the interests of all business houses in the country. General Podier said the PRC [People's Redemption Council] will not tolerate any of its members interfering in the affairs of foreign investors, but warned that the government will not condone any acts committed by investors that are not in conformity with the Liberian revolution. General Podier was speaking yesterday at the National Investment Commission headquarters in Assruan Street in Monrovia when he addressed businessmen at a 1-day conference sponsored by the NIC [National Investment Commission] for businessmen in Liberia. We believe in free enterprise and not in taking people's business from them, but businessmen should learn to listen to the voice of the people, General Podier emphasized. [Text] [AB281754 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 28 Aug 81]

CSO: 4700/414

BRIEFS

SA AID ON ETHANOL--South African services, skills and equipment valued at 2.4 million rand will be teamed up for the construction of Malawi's first ethanol plant. The 6.9 million rand factory will be producing ethanol from molasses and the product will be mixed with petrol to make Malawi less dependent on imported petroleum products. The Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation (Kredietwaarborgversekeringskorporasie) announced the credit insurance of Jager & Vennote, the latter being a South African Company which will direct, administer and coordinate the project. The Industrial Development Corporation (Nywerheidsontwikkelingskorporasi) is making available a 5-year credit to the buyers to help them finance South African participation. Participation consists of delivery and installation of the machinery and equipment and also the delivery of tank trucks. The factory consists of a steam boiler unit, a fermenting plant and also storage and shipping facilities, to be sent from South Africa, as well as distilling equipment from West Germany. It is expected that the plant will be put into operation next year. Initially production will total 5 million liters of ethanol annually. This will save 1.7 million rand in petrol. The plant will be built along a large sugar mill in the Dwanga River Delta. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Aug 81 p 21] 7964

CSO: 4701/29

NEGOTIATIONS ON COMPENSATION OF ILOIS

Faltering Negotiations

Port Louis THE NATION in French 12 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The failure of the London negotiations on the compensation to be paid to the Ilois is the final episode to date in a drama which has lasted far too long.

Rather than falling into further delays, it would be better to see what cards Mauritius can still play before the fateful day when diplomatic relations are broken off with Great Britain.

Future measures can be summed up as follows:

1. Continue its contacts with Great Britain on the diplomatic level.
2. Carry on official negotiations among the Maruitian British and American Governments.
3. Bring before the International Court of Justice an action against the illegal partitioning of the Maruitian territory.
4. Organize a peaceful disembarkment at Diego Garcia.
5. Wage an international campaign on behalf of the Ilois having the theme, "Save the Ilois Exiles."
6. Launch a suit against Britain in the OAU and the United Nations.
7. Boycott the British ships docking at Port Louis.
8. Look for alternative markets for Maruitian sugar from the Arab countries and China.
9. Recall the London high commissioner in Maruitius.
10. Freeze the British assets in Maruitius and unilaterally write off the debts incurred from Great Britain by the Island of Maruitius when it was a colony.

Some of these measures are practical, while others are not. Likewise, the Ilois and their sympathizers will not be helped by attempting a hunger strike on British soil. Such an action would end in a strike to the end, as has been the case with the IRA hunger strikers, from Bobby Sands to MacDonald, at the infamous Maze prison.

All actions tantamount to a break-off of ties with Great Britain would inevitably cause that country to halt the import of Maruitian sugar. The economy of our country would not survive the reprisals, and the people of Maruitius would be doomed to hunger.

The electoral tactics of the opposition, which include casting the blame on Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam for the partitioning of Diego Garcia are becoming a dangerous game. The battle of Diego will be won--or lost--with the complete support of the Maruitian people and the Maruitian Government.

On this subject, it would be useful to recall that, at the time, Dr Ramgoolam had no choice, being the victim of Great Britain's arm-twisting. And he was not the only Maruitian to take part in the London conference dealing with the creation of the BIOT [British Indian Ocean Territory].

Those who claim to have such a clear understanding today would do well to recall that they themselves were faced with a unilateral British decision in return for Mauritius' independence.

Be that as it may, the latest supporters of the Ilois will not bring success to those people's mission alone. At the very most, they would be helping the election campaign of the opposition.

In that event, they should count on its having a boomerang effect.

#### English Indifference

Port Louis THE NATION in French 13 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] "The attitude of the British delegation has been characterized by its indifference to the human and material problems of the Ilois," James Burty David, president of the Labor Party and member of the official delegation to the negotiations on compensation for the Ilois, told THEN NATION yesterday.

The British delegation remained indifferent throughout the discussions. It held its offer at 1.25 million pounds, adding to that a few crumbs worth 300,000 pounds in the form of aid.

The members of the Maruitian delegation had demanded 8 million pounds, representing compensation to 942 Ilois families. The British, Mr David added, did not come with serious and mathematically sound offers. "In my opinion, their only offer was at the same time ridiculous and arbitrary," Mr David stressed.

During the discussions, the Maruitian delegation corrects the historical act when in 1965, Mr David noted, the British divided up the Diego Garcia Archipelago of

the Maruitian territory. "We consider this act by nature immoral and illegal," declared the president of the Labor Party.

The members of the delegation informed the British that Mauritius retains its right of sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago. Because of that, they categorically stated that the Ilois uprooted from Diego Garcia deserve adequate compensation--without being denied their right to the return of Chagos.

Moreover, Mr David termed "a falsehood" the news report which stated that he and Mr Paul Berenger had had a difference of opinion in Paris. Such a piece of news, Mr David added, could only be harmful to the hearings on the Ilois' claim. "I sincerely believe that the Ilois issue must not become a party problem. A claim on a common platform deserves a consensus," Mr David, returning to his country Saturday, stressed.

#### Return of Diego Garcia

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Island of Maruitius must make the return of the Chagos Islands, especially Diego Garcia, its priority even risking presenting its case before international forums, even the International Court of Justice. This was the opinion expressed yesterday by Mr Kailash Purryag, the minister of social security, on his return from London, where he had headed the delegation of the "support front" to the Ilois during negotiations with representatives of the British Government. Bitter and very disappointed at what he called the "cavalier and negative attitude of the British Government," the minister deplored the fact that the English had made the question of compensation which is first of all a humanitarian one into a money matter.

Mr Purryag maintains that 8 million pounds of additional compensation is amply justified. Recalling his statement prior to the negotiations, Mr Purryag emphasized that the initial compensation of 650,000 pounds was "most inadequate," and, in addition, that this compensation was given to the Maruitian Government only in 1972, whereas the process of eradicating the Ilois had begun in 1965. This compensation, granted "in good faith" by the British Government, was to have been accepted by Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam as "full and final settlement." But, said Mr Purryag, in 1972, the government was not aware of the extent to which this problem could grow. Furthermore, there had not been a census or a psychological preparation of the Ilois people for their new life by the British Government which, at the time, was responsible for the future of the Ilois. The acceptance of that compensation by the prime minister had been, according to Minister Purryag, made in good faith at the time.

Mr Purryag, moreover, emphasized that the surrender of Diego Garcia to the British had been a unilateral decision imposed by the latter upon the then colonial government.

The Maruitian demand, as presented by the delegation, has been relatively modest, said the minister: one house for each Ilois family, 15,000 rupees per

family, and a total of 15 million rupees for the creation of a social infrastructure in Maruitius.

The offer of additional compensation of 1.2 million pounds, and the latest offer of 300,000 pounds made by the British Government at these negotiations, clearly fall short of the needs of the Ilois community in Maruitius, Mr Purryag added.

#### Delegation Report

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] The members of the official delegation, headed by M K Purryag, minister of social security, which had returned to London to negotiate compensation for the Ilois, will meet tomorrow morning at the Government Hotel to review the situation and make its complete report on those negotiations.

9475

CSO: 4719/305

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT UNION DELEGATION VISIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] "Never stop studying, because education is the main tool in building social progress," Mirkaslav Stepan, president of the International of Students [IUS], appealed yesterday in a meeting with students of the Maputo Trade Institute.

In his address, Stepan extended to Mozambican students in general the congratulations of young people from the 118 countries represented in the IUS, for the success they have achieved in building a socialist society in Mozambique and in their struggle against imperialism.

"Your young people are greatly esteemed within the IUS for the important role they have played in the world student movement and in the national movement, in the anti-imperialist struggle, led by the FRELIMO Party. Proof of this esteem was demonstrated in the 13th IUS Congress, held in the GDR, when young Mozambican activists of the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth] were nominated for the presidium of the IUS.

Stepan referred to the support which the IUS has given to countries and to young people who struggle against domination and exploitation in the world, particularly in Africa. He said his organization is convinced that the union of progressive forces, encouraging the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, will certainly destroy apartheid.

In the morning, the president of the IUS met with Fernando Ganhao, dean of Eduardo Mondlane University [UEM]. Ivo Garrido, party secretary at UEM, was also present.

On that occasion Ganhao stressed the interest shown by the world's students in supporting the Mozambican students in the battle for national reconstruction and in the campaign against illiteracy.

The ISU delegation, led by the union president, has been in our country since last Friday, at the invitation of the OJM. It is being escorted by Leonardo Selano Candeiro, vice president of the organization, who is Mozambican.

The delegation visited Zambezia Province 3 days ago and met with young people in the schools and production sectors. In Quelimane, the delegation was received by Oswaldo Tazama, governor of the province.

6362  
CSO: 4728/98

MOZAMBIQUE

DETAILS ON OIL EXPLORATION PROVIDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Antonio Souto]

[Text] Preliminary seismic research operations began recently in a vast maritime area along the coast of Mozambique, in preparation for oil prospecting, to be initiated next year.

The operations are the result of the two contracts signed in late June by Megid Osman, secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons, with the Norwegian company GECO and Western Geophysical, a U.S. firm.

This month, Western Geophysical will send one of its ships, the "Western African," into Mozambican waters. The GECO ship, the "Geco Delta," should arrive in October. The teams that will follow the operations onshore areas should arrive even before the ships. These teams will operate mainly in coastal areas where there are lighthouses.

According to the contracts, GECO should carry out 15,000 km of seismic studies from Beira to Rovuma. The U.S. firm will conduct seismic studies from Beira to Maputo.

The ships will cover the length of the coast as defined above (seismic profiles), to draw a geophysical profile of the coast and to identify structures with potential oil reserves. The research will take in the area from the coast to a line of depth not to exceed 2,000 meters. From the coast to depths no greater than 500 meters, the operation will be much more intensive, to obtain a more complete profile.

During the prospecting operations, the ships will detonate small explosives to generate sonar signals. The geophysical structure of the continental shelf will be ascertained by the manner in which these signals are echoed by the ocean floor.

The ships will also tow cables about 3,000 meters long, to which probes will be connected to detect these signals.

The small explosions and the towing of cables of this length will necessitate a short interruption of fishing in the prospecting area. To this end, various government agencies and companies involved in the prospecting are already working with institutions linked to the fishing industry, as well as local authorities, to avert any problems.

Specialists of the SECH [Secretariat of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons] assured our correspondent that neither the signalling explosions nor the towing of large cables will affect the marine life in any way.

During a press conference given by Secretary Osman immediately following the signing of the contracts, in Maputo, it was divulged that the results of the seismic research by the two geophysical firms "are not intended for any particular client, but will be sold openly to the oil companies."

According to information from the SECH, regulations are being drafted, consistent with the needs of this branch of activity, to organize and provide the legal framework for the future activities of the petroleum companies in the prospecting and production of hydrocarbons. Publication of this regulation is expected shortly.

During the press conference in late June, Secretary Osman said the studies were being conducted at the risk of the firms themselves. "If the research proves to be productive, these firms may take away part of the profits from the exploitation of the fields."

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CSO: 4728/98

MOZAMBIQUE

COMPLAINTS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO CONTROL, DISCIPLINE SECTIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] "The offices of Control and Discipline should vitalize their activity and concentrate more on the main aspect of their work, which is liaison between the state apparatus and the people," the program VOZ DA FRELIMO declared yesterday.

The party news organ quoted the most important finding of a meeting held recently in the party's Central Committee headquarters. The meeting was chaired by Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo, secretary of the Central Committee for ideological work, and was attended by officials of the departments of Control and Discipline in the various ministries, as well as representatives of the nation's major news media.

The purpose of the meeting was to analyze issues relating to letters to the news media from readers and listeners. In the course of the meeting, however, it was observed that very few people write to the Discipline and Control departments when, for instance, they have a complaint regarding some government agency.

"Almost always, in these cases, people prefer to go directly or to write to the news media. This is an anomalous situation, since those offices were created specifically to provide this kind of liaison between the state apparatus and the public," VOZ DA FRELIMO noted.

Although people are not expected to stop writing to the news media, the purpose of the meeting was to search for ways to encourage the public to write directly to the departments of Control and Discipline in all cases within their competence, specifically,, those pertaining to arrogance, bureaucratism and negligence.

The departments of Control and Discipline were created by party decision, announced by President Samora Machel at the rally on 18 March 1980.

On that occasion, after noting the many serious situations detected in the state apparatus during the first campaign of the [political and organizational] offensive, President Machel announced the creation of these departments in all the ministries.

What Came of It?

According to VOZ DA FRELIMO, in most of the ministries, the departments of Control and Discipline, from the outset, concentrated more on disciplinary problems within the ministries than on the ministries' relations with the public.

Moreover, the people are not accustomed to going directly to government agencies to expose problems encountered in their contacts with those same agencies.

"The result has been that, in most cases, the departments of Control and Discipline are not performing the main function for which they were created," notes the VOZ DA REVOLUCAO, and further explains:

"A glaring example is that of a ministry like the ministries of Education or Transportation, which direct highly sensitive sectors, in terms of contact with the public."

"Since the creation of the [Control and Discipline] departments, hundreds of letters have come into the news media with complaints or demands regarding these sensitive sectors. During this time, however, the Control and Discipline departments have received an insignificant number of complaints from the public.

"In part, the reason for this is that the activity of these departments has not been sufficiently publicized, but it is also because of the work style adopted by the departments themselves. In most cases, they are not really concerned with encouraging and stimulating public participation," VOZ DA REVOLUCAO concluded.

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CSO: 4728/98

MOZAMBIQUE

BRAZILIAN JURISTS STUDY LOCAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Aug 81 p 3

[Interview with Brazilian Communist Party member Dr Pinheiro Machado Netto, by Antonio Mesa, in Mozambique, date not indicated]

[Excerpts] "In sum, we have reached the conclusion that what the people's government, the government of the people's republic, the socialist Government of Mozambique, has proposed regarding the judiciary branch is, I believe, crystallizing and coming together perfectly. The judiciary system in Mozambique is not purported to be an independent arm, as it is in other countries. It is an arm of the revolution. It is the revolution itself, extended to litigation and the legal arena." So said Dr Antonio Pinheiro Machado Netto, Brazilian attorney, aged 57, who led a delegation of Brazilian jurists on a 15-day visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Delegation of Brazilian Jurists

The delegation of Brazilian jurists was in Mozambique for 15 days at the invitation of the AMASP [Mozambican Association for Solidarity Among Peoples]. Its aim was to learn about the services of the judiciary branch in the People's Republic of Mozambique, and it included the following members:

--Antonio Pinheiro Machado Netto, attorney, leader of the delegation, former PCB [Brazilian Communist Party] deputy, married, member of the Brazilian Institute of Lawyers, member of the Order of Attorneys of Brazil and member of the Brazilian Democratic Center;

--Deburgo de Deus Vieira, attorney, member of the delegation representing the Order of Attorneys and the Attorneys of the sector in which he practices his profession, Cruz Alta;

--Dr Elvio Schuch Pinto, career magistrate, chief justice of the First Municipal Court in Porto Alegre;

--Odilon Rebes Abreu, representative of the Public Ministry, public prosecutor;

--Tarsó Fernando Genro, labor lawyer, representing the Rio Grande do Sul Association of Labor Lawyers and the National Association of Magistrates.

Dr Pinheiro Machado Netto talked with NOTICIAS about the results of the Brazilian delegation's encounter with the objective reality of popular justice in Mozambique. He said that one of the aims of his delegation, here at the invitation of the AMASP, was to return to Brazil and to pass on the experience gathered here. He also discussed the political situation in that Western Hemisphere country.

NOTICIAS: Dr Machado, can you tell us something of our impressions of popular justice in Mozambique?

Pinheiro Machado Netto: Well, with one foot already in the plane, I will try to sum up our impressions, the impressions of the delegation.

We have made contact with the judiciary system in the RPM, very close and very profitable contact, first in the capital, where his excellency Judge Serra Ventoso, chief justice of the Higher Court of Appeals, and his colleagues Doctor Claudio and Doctor Martins, gave us a full and detailed description of the judiciary system in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Then we went to Nampula Province, where we spent almost a week learning in detail about the functioning of some segments of this system.

NOTICIAS: Are you a member of any Brazilian political party?

PMN: I belong to the Brazilian Communist Party.

NOTICIAS: Is there much support in Brazil for Mozambique?

PMN: My friend, what you are seeing here is Brazilian solidarity toward, or with, Mozambique. It is this delegation, which has come here and gathered all this experience and is now returning to pass on everything it has seen, to our places of work, to our associations.

Moreover, our delegation has invited two Mozambican judges to visit Brazil this year, to explain in person to the Brazilian magistrates and attorneys how the system works in this republic.

NOTICIAS: Will the secretary general of the PCB visit Mozambique?

PMN: Yes. He was invited by the party organization here in Mozambique and, if everything goes well, I believe he will be here within 30 to 40 days.

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CSO: 4728/98

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

DANISH SHIP BEIRA STOPOVER DENIED--Maputo--The newspaper NOTICIAS DA BEIRA denied day before yesterday that the Danish ship "Skanlith" stopped at the port of Beira before continuing to South Africa. According to the Portuguese weekly EXPRESSO, that cargo ship reportedly stopped in Beira on 15 July 1979 with an illegal shipment of varied war materiel and 10 Alouette 3 helicopters that had been sold as "Portuguese air force surplus" to the Pretoria regime. After reviewing embarkation documents furnished by Mozambican authorities, the NOTICIAS DA BEIRA found that the "Skanlith" had stopped in Beira on 15 July 1979, one month after the date reported by the Portuguese weekly, on its way back from the port of Durban. According to the same newspaper, the Danish cargo ship loaded an unspecified amount of sunflower seeds and left for Rotterdam. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 81 p 12]

STUDENTS TO GDR--The GDR will make available to our country a school for 800 to 1,000 students, who will receive the corresponding compulsory education and will be graduated at the eighth grade level. Following this stage, they will enter professional training centers in institutions frequented by German youth. This school will open next year. Johannes Remus, commercial counselor of the GDR Embassy in Mozambique, stated that the establishment of this school is aimed at assisting Mozambique in the training of workers conforming to the standards in force in developed countries. Johannes Remus was meeting with newsmen at a press conference in Maputo. He also referred to his country's participation at the International Fair of Maputo this year. Fifteen GDR foreign trade firms are represented in this country's pavilion. They will exhibit equipment and products that can be used in the social and economic fields in Mozambique. "We do not intend to exhibit anything that cannot be useful, and we have always responded to the needs of the economic evolution of Mozambique," Johannes Remus added. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 81 p 1]

HUNGARIAN TRAINING COOPERATION--Mozambican higher-level cadres will be trained as of this year in the People's Republic of Hungary. This constitutes part of a work program established by the Mozambican Ministry of Education and Culture and that country, that will be valid until 1983. The relative documents were signed yesterday in Maputo by Silvia Costa, MEC [Ministry of Education and Culture] secretary general and Hungarian Ambassador Gabor Sutto. The program also includes cultural exchanges between the two countries and Hungarian assistance to Mozambique in the fields of radio and cinema. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 8]

**STUDENTS TO CUBA**--A group of 188 Mozambican students left yesterday for Cuba to continue their studies at the 4 Mozambican schools in that country. The 20 Mozambican students who have already been in Cuba for some time and who had vacationed in Mozambique as "the best of the best" also left in the same plane. Ministry of Education sources said that 58 Mozambican students returned to our country day before yesterday after having finished the 9th and 10th grade in Cuba. This group had originally left for Cuba in 1977. The contingent of students who left yesterday are the fifth group to attend Mozambican schools in Cuba since 1977. Coming from all the provinces of the country, these students reach the 6th grade and are between the ages of 15 and 17. According to Ministry of Education sources, these students will be distributed around the 4 Mozambican schools, the "Samora Machel," the "Eduardo Mondlane," the "25th of September," and the "28th of January." [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 3]

**TRACTORS IMMOBILIZED**--Only 25 percent of the tractors in the Limpopo Agro-Industrial Complex are operational, out of a total of 280 tractors in this complex. In the view of the complex director, this is the most serious problem affecting the preparation of the soil already underway for the next campaign. The number of tractors in the complex rose from 98 in 1976 to the present 280. However, while 95 percent of these tractors were operational at that time, only 32 percent could be used in the last campaign, and the figure has since dropped to 25 percent. Another problem is the lack of fertilizer. "We already have prepared 3,000 hectares of land that should be fertilized right now, but we have received no fertilizer as yet," the complex director stated. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4728/123

**NAMIBIA**

**BRIEFS**

ATTACK CALLED 'MASSACRE'--Windhoek, 4 Sep (AFP)--The Namibian newspaper THE ADVERTISER said in Windhoek on Thursday that black Namibians consider the South African attack on Angola as a large-scale massacre of their brothers. THE ADVERTISER stressed that according to an opinion poll conducted at random the whites generally consider this action as logical and justified while the blacks consider it as something more vicious than mere provocation. A black, whose identity was not revealed by the newspaper said that the emergence of black power is more important for the black man even if it is under the rule of the SWAPO rather than the indefinite continuation of a struggle which has no other aim than to maintain the privileges of the whites. It will be recalled that THE ADVERTISER is very close to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the main domestic Namibian party recognized by South Africa. The alliance is led by Dirk Mudge, who is also president of the Namibian Council of Ministers. [Text] [AB041350 Paris AFP in French 1021 GMT 4 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/363

KOUNTCHE'S SPEECH EMPHASIZES PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 6 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Jospeh Seydou Allakaye]

[Text] In his recent message to the nation, which was entirely concerned with national problems, the chief of state, Col Seyni Kountche, mentioned the Development Company, as was to be expected. And this was on the day after submission of the first report by the national commission established for that purpose. The long and exacting study prepared by the various commissions and subcommissions has been approved by the Council of Ministers. It may be recalled that under the circumstances, many missions had to go through the smallest Nigerien villages to obtain people's valuable opinions concerning their actual participation in the Development Company. The scope of that undertaking is equalled only by the meticulous concern of the CMS [Supreme Military Council] and the government for the success of the Development Company, that gigantic Nigerien-style development project.

In referring to the problem of setting up the Development Company, therefore, President Kountche stated that it will be entering its active phase. To achieve this, the chief of state established four main directives which will--definitely--enable the Development Company to go into operation for the prosperity and welfare of all Nigeriens. For the time being, it will be our job to put the finishing touches to the establishment of the Samaria structures and especially that of cooperatives, which have been delayed considerably. This initial work, it should be emphasized, is fundamental, since it will practically serve as a basis for the Development Company. It is therefore necessary to carefully select the components that will be used to build this foundation, since we want it to be strong and flexible.

Secondly and concurrent with this initial work, all of the structures planned must be established, from the bottom up, beginning now. These structures are the development cells at the level of villages, neighborhoods and groups organized and voluntarily participating in all matters affecting their own lives. This second phase is actually intended to complete the work so that there cannot be any flaws, despite the multiplicity of the building components. The entire structure must stand like a pyramid, so as to form a homogeneous whole. This idea of unity, homogeneity, strength and complementarity will be realized through constant organization and voluntary participation. There is no place in the Development Society for those who are indecisive and other unpatriotic dreamers.

The third phase will include the very important work of balancing the structures, such as those of cooperatives and the Samaria, so that some do not carry more weight than others. In other words, there must be a quantitative and qualitative coordination of structures already established or scheduled to be. We must all understand that there is no antagonism or opposition between the cooperative movement and the Samaria. On the contrary, these two Nigerien realities, on which we are pinning all our hopes, must exist in perfect symbiosis. This is an absolute necessity. It is particularly necessary since it constitutes the key to the Development Company.

Fourth and finally, until a more elaborate structure is set up at the government level, the work of raising awareness, providing information and changing patterns of thinking must be continued and intensified. With regard to government agencies, President Kountche mentioned a certain degree of administrative decentralization in order to delegate more responsibility at regional and local levels. The chief of state also pointed out that "we must bear in mind that although decentralization makes it possible to get the population interested in solving their respective problems and to better implement the work of development, it has the major risk of obscuring the notions of national unity and general welfare, without which there is no development nor even a nation. That is why we must carry out decentralization with restraint and discretion."

This is obvious and it can never be stated enough that Samaria and cooperatives remain the basic pillars on which our Development Company will rest. They also constitute the appropriate structures through which our population will have control over its fate while participating in the nation's general development. Although we have spoken only of Samaria and cooperatives so far, we should nevertheless not overlook the important group comprised of government agents and officials. They are the ones who will mainly be responsible for raising awareness, providing information and changing patterns of thinking. And that will not be a small job. In any case, the problem must be considered in terms of responsible participation. There is no other alternative.

The necessities of development actually require us to build a society in which participation will not be merely passive acquiescence, but a society in which it will mean personal contact, discussion, initiatives and joint decisions. This is the crux of the problem and we must bear in mind that it is impossible to speak of development without motivation. The government handles the planning, of course, but the rest, all the rest, is and remains the job of the people. The success of our Development Company will depend on their active participation, their determination and their faith in what they are doing. The Nigerien philosophy of development can definitely protect us from those harsh realities of life which Col Seyni Kountche discussed. Despite the harsh realities of this world, we still have faith in divine mercy. But as the saying goes: God helps those who help themselves. So all together, let us make the firm commitment to work responsibly, each at his own level, for the success of our Development Company.

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CSO: 4719/295

SECURITY SAID TO BE NECESSARY AT ALL LEVELS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 7 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "Vigilance at All Levels"]

[Text] If there is any recurrent theme in our daily words or actions, it is certainly that of security: internal security and external security. In his message to the nation on 2 August, the chief of state particularly stressed this point: "In particular," he said, "I urge you to be constantly mindful of our country's security problems," for "the danger has not been eliminated entirely."

If the chief of state is still calling our attention to this extremely important aspect of our existence, it is obviously because security is necessary everywhere, at all levels and at the beginning of any operation. Whether it involves the basic unit of the community, the family, or the highest level, that of government, ranging through every echelon and social institution, security means existence. That is why President Seyni Kountche said that it is not only the concern of those in uniform. Until recently, in fact, it was commonly believed that this area was reserved solely for military or paramilitary forces. But security is present in every aspect of our lives and each of us has experienced this: food security, social security, economic security, political security. This is a shield which protects all of the country's children and all areas of life.

We cannot talk about security without necessarily stressing the conduct of each one of us in the city and the necessary conversion of minds which are too inclined to leave to those in uniform alone the job of watching over the entire population, even including minor household problems. Everyone's responsibility has been established and no one can shirk it. As fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, regardless of our place in the community, we must make sure to better preserve our morals, which are becoming corrupted through contact with other poorly copied changes.

It is not only outside threats which must move us to strengthen security. We must also do so to preserve peace and tranquillity in our cities. For like other large African cities, ours are also starting to have their problems. This includes theft, robbery, murder and rape, practices learned during the exodus abroad. To this must be added the unrest of certain foreigners living in Niger.

But the government, whose mission is to assure the security of the population and its property, cannot stand by with its arms folded in the face of danger. That is

why the police recently carried out the "Surround Boukoki" operation, which made it possible to flush out about 40 habitual criminals, most of whom were Nigeriens who had traveled abroad. And since that important "crackdown," not a single night goes by without the police arresting two or three robbers in our streets.

The Boukoki operation was actually only a prelude to other operations which will be carried out in all cities. From now on, every thief arrested will not be sent to the PJ [Judicial Police] or to a magistrate, but will go directly to a production center where he will learn to be useful to both himself and to those of whom he took advantage.

Let us say that security is the concern of everyone and particularly of our organizations. It is up to all of us to block the path of criminals and of those new, imaginative rumormongers in the cities. For example, there are rumors concerning the existence of alleged decapitators in Niamey. This is pure fabrication. And these rumors probably came from taxi drivers. Taxi owners are therefore concerned, i.e., those who are not nationals. If this situation continues, the authorities will seize control of the taxi union so that the necessary measures can be taken.

Niger is a legendary land of welcome and hospitality, but we ask foreigners to conform to our laws and customs.

Security also includes the problem of the many handicapped persons who populate our neighborhoods and streets, people who have been abandoned, as though our society had abandoned some of its cardinal virtues! A handicapped person is also a human being. He is therefore entitled to more care and consideration. From now on, the relatives of any handicapped person found in the street will be sought. It is the duty of each one of us to provide aid and assistance to these handicapped persons, such as by taking them to the hospital.

With regard to security, what hurts the most is when citizens sell their dignity and trade the nobility of their souls in exchange for crumbs from the enemies of the Nigerien nation. It is a shame that some fellow countrymen, contemptuously disregarding our people's heroic courage and the enormous efforts of Nigerian authorities to help Niger get out of its torment, allow themselves to be hired by foreign governments and engage in subversive activities.

It is nevertheless certain that Niger, which was patiently built with the sweat of its children, will not allow an inch of its soil to fall into the grip of any vulture or any expansionist, regardless of his origin. Nigeriens are definitely jealous of their country's sovereignty and are prepared to even make the supreme sacrifice to keep their homeland intact. The chief of state also forcefully stressed this heroic pride: "Therefore, show those men and women of infamy that Nigeriens are capable in any circumstances of meeting any challenge, whether economic or political."

No sacrifice is too great for the country's security.

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CSO: 4719/296

#### EFFECTS OF ENERGY CRISIS ON NATION NOTED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 6 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Abdoulaye Boureima]

[Text] The term "crisis" has probably not been used as much since Wall Street's Black Thursday in 1929.

Yet many social, political and even economic crises have occurred here and there in the world, our world of today.

Of all these crises, the energy crisis, whose disastrous consequences we are currently suffering, is the most persistent.

It has even become a standard feature of everyday life because of its strong presence. It is actually being discussed in household conversations; it is one of the primary concerns of politicians; and it is a topic of analysis or consideration.

Everything also seems to indicate that the crisis is growing in importance every day.

Actually, the war of October 1973 and the meeting of the Club of Rome were, to a slight extent, the major precipitating causes of this crisis, whose ground swell has affected and is still affecting our young economies profoundly and systematically, to the extent of complicating our security--as a result of destabilizing our lifestyles.

#### Economic Recessions

The threat is real because it is, first of all, worldwide and because we feel it more than the affluent nations, which have been taking serious measures for almost a decade to reduce, as much as possible, the unemployment caused by the economic recession. But even their economic theories are being swallowed up in the wake of inflation: Keynesianism, interventionism, neoliberalism, monetarism, fiscalism, etc. ... nothing can be done. The crisis exists, a veritable Gordian knot, more present than ever.

But a particularly aggravating factor for the energy crisis, in this last part of the 20th century, is the trend of affluent nations to withdraw into an "egotistical

"nationalism" that is reluctant to reduce the gap between rich and poor and between more and less developed nations, on one hand, and on the other to establish the foundations for a new international economic order.

Such a trend can only have devastating effects on the economy of our country, which is subject to the vicissitudes of climate, like most Sudano-Sahelian countries.

Moreover, the reduction of taxation and less government intervention have favored the increase in the value of the dollar, whose constant rise risks making the situation worse, due to the meager character of our resources.

At the military officers' conference of 18 July, the chief of state also said that the drain on our foreign finances as a result of the dollar's rise could force us to maintain the rate of investment at a certain threshold.

#### Parallel Increase

Some people believed that Niger, because of its uranium potential, was an Eldorado that could consequently contain--like a jetty--the waves crashing down on its economy, which was already strained by the fall of uranium prices on the international market. This "strategic" raw material, whose price was formerly quoted at 24,500 CFA francs per kilogram, is today at its lowest level: 16,000 CFA francs.

The loss of revenues is quite obvious for our country, which must also pay off its foreign debt at an ... increasing ... rate of interest.

This situation is further aggravated by our economic relations with one of our main trade partners, whose currency is also increasing in value, parallel to that of the dollar.

Caught in this vicious circle of political economics, our country can only advocate a policy of restraint in proportion to its means.

The economic situation requires us to do so and consequently makes it urgent for us to exercise more restraint in spending and more discretion in management.

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CSO: 4719/295

OFFICIAL IS CHIDED FOR REMARKS ON KANO RIOTING

Kaduna GASKIYA TA FI KWABO in Hausa 17 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial in column "GASKIYA's Opinion": "He Also Is Providing Information"]

[Text] The NIGERIAN STATESMAN newspaper alleges that an official has declared in Enugu that "common criminals had taken part" in the 10 July rioting in Kano that is now under investigation.

If that official really knows who the rioters are why doesn't he file a charge with the court? Hasn't a board of inquiry been set up? So, what's keeping him from appearing before the board of inquiry and naming the rioters? Isn't that one of the board's concerns?

If that official truly knew who the rioters were and had the full details then why didn't he share that information with the police and the National Security Organization (NSO) before the event?

The majority of individuals providing the board of inquiry with information maintain that there were throngs of rioters. But the official now contends that there were only a handful. Which version is the board of inquiry to accept?

In our opinion, this kind of reporting is counterproductive. Furthermore, it leads the public to wonder whether they aren't really having smoke blown in their faces.

None of us likes the kind of rioting that occurred. But a coverup isn't necessary.

What is necessary is for the public to stop believing that legal procedures are just a bother. When people are wronged they must be made to bring their cases before the judge.

People are aware that they do have one supreme weapon for collective retaliation when politicians renege on their word. That weapon is a referendum to hold a new election.

In conclusion it is our view that since a legal inquiry into the rioting is being conducted, it is not wise at all for individuals in positions of influence to add their two bits. If they do have information about the event they should appear before the board of inquiry in strictest confidence to give it what information they do have.

We hope there can be lasting peace and tranquillity.

SIERRA LEONE

SLLC LEADERS ACCUSED OF BEING PAID BY U.S. LABOR

AB071559 Paris AFP in English 1539 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Freetown, 7 Sep (AFP)--The newspaper of Sierra Leone's ruling party today accused trade union bosses at the centre of the current national strike of being in the pay of an organisation with American links.

James Kabia, secretary-general of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress (SLLC) received 5,500 leones (about 6,000 dollars) a year in monthly payments of 450 leones from John Woodrow Kilhefner, local representative of the African-American Labour Centre [AALC] the All Peoples Congress Party newspaper WE YONE said.

Other congress officials were also paid monthly by Mr Kilhefner--who left Sierra Leone last week, according to unconfirmed sources--the paper said, basing its allegations on a reported disclosure to the police by a 69-year-old SLLC finance clerk.

The clerk was quoted by WE YONE as saying that the SLLC, which groups 14 trade unions, also received monthly subsidies ranging from 1,300 to 2,500 leones from Mr Kilhefner, who had an office at the SLLC headquarters.

The paper commented, this has caused some national concern as to the real objectives of Mr Kilhefner's four and half year stay in this country, during which he operated an annual budget of 100,000 dollars.

His American-based organisation is believed to have spent some half a million dollars in Sierra Leone during the last five years, the paper said.

Last week the Freetown government said in a statement that it had become clear that the so-called Sierra Leone Labour Congress is an organisation which is financed and controlled by a body outside Sierra Leone.

The statement said that the findings of an investigation would be passed to the U.S. Government for study.

Other reports said that Mr Kilhefner had told police he had made out cheques to the SLLC for up to 3,000 dollars monthly to help cover its expenses. The AALC programme was financed by the American labour movement independently of the U.S. Government, he reportedly said.

On 13 August Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens asked the U.S. Embassy here to repatriate Mr Kilhefner, warning that because of his activities the very good relationship which exists between Sierra Leone and the United States might come under a cloud.

The government statement said that U.S. Ambassador Theresa Healey replied that she had no power to remove Mr Kilhefner.

CSO: 4700/425

SOMALIA

**MOGADISHU CONDEMNS 'UNHOLY ALLIANCES' SIGNED IN ADEN**

EA212004 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The Somali Government strongly condemns the unholy alliance recently agreed upon between the PDRY, Ethiopia and Libya aimed at threatening the peace and stability of the Horn of Africa, the Red Sea and the Gulf states. This is the topic of our commentary, written and read by Abdi Idriss Dualeh:

A 3-day summit was recently held in Aden between the three men who head the regimes of the PDRY, Ethiopia and Libya. No communique has been issued so far but it is known for certain that an unholy alliance has been agreed upon in Aden. This unholy alliance is aimed at endangering the peace and stability of Africa and oil-rich countries of the Gulf region.

This Aden conspiracy is not the brainchild of those who met there, because we are fully aware that the policies practiced by those three serve the interests of Moscow. There are Soviet sea, air and land bases in the PDRY, Ethiopia and Libya. These bases and the countries in which they are situated serve to promote the policies of the Kremlin.

Libya was formerly assigned to serve the Soviet interest in North, Central and West Africa. Libya's main task was the creation in those areas of regimes answerable to Moscow. Clear examples are Libya's interference in the internal affairs of Chad and other conspiracies it has launched in several countries including Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Senegal, Nigeria and Gambia.

Ethiopia's conspiracy is in the East African region, and that is why peace and stability cannot prevail there.

Aden serves Moscow's interests in the oil-rich countries of the Gulf region. Thus, serving Moscow's interests, Aden recently attempted to interfere in the internal affairs of Oman and the YAR.

In order to consolidate the Kremlin's policies in the region, the three Moscow stooges held a 3-day summit in Aden. A reliable source states that among the items discussed was the use of Libyan oil; Ethiopian military hardware estimated at \$4 billion, and Aden's strategic position in subduing all the forces opposed to the Kremlin's policies in Africa, the Middle East and the Indian Ocean region.

Jointly addressing a public rally in Aden, they acknowledged their unholy alliance and conspiracy against the Somali Democratic Republic. For this reason the Somali Government declares that such policies of creating friction and discord in the Horn of Africa region, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean must be jointly checked by all those concerned.

There is no doubt that if the peace-loving nations of the [word indistinct] world do not jointly check these moves by expansionist Russian policies they may lead to a third world war.

CSO: 4503/7

SOMALI SALVATION FRONT STATEMENT ON U.S., LIBYA

EA222316 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Statement issued by the Somali Salvation Front on "the naked aggression by the American Government against Libya in which two Libyan planes were downed and the Americans also suffered losses"]

[Text] It is no secret that the American administration, with Ronald Reagan's declaration has shown in many ways its animosity toward the socialist Jamahiriya of Libya, the sole purpose of which is to destroy the great revolution of Libya. The American administration and in particular Ronald Reagan's declared enmity of the Libyan Jamahiriya is no secret. The American policies of hatred for the independence, freedom and national integrity of the Libyan nation and society are crystal clear to the entire human race.

We would like to bring out three points which declare and openly show the American animosity toward the Libyan nation and the conspiracy with which it is planning to bring down the great revolution of Libya.

1. The American Government has on several occasions declared that it is prepared to fully assist any government, group of people or organization which wishes to topple the Libyan leadership and especially those with which it shares a common border. Any government bent on toppling the great revolution of Libya will get full support in the area of arms, military training, economic, political and social support from the American Government.

2. The second point is that America has declared openly and the world press has reported that America's policies are aimed at destroying the great revolution of Libya. The secret organization of America, the CIA, has devised a plan to assassinate the leaders of the Libyan revolution headed by our brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

3. The third point which clearly shows the animosity harbored by the American administration against the Libyan nation, aimed at destroying the great revolution, is Wednesday's naked aggression against Libya's planes which were overflying Libya's territorial waters. Two Libyan planes were shot down and the Americans suffered losses.

In taking this action America not only violated the international laws but showed the animosity she harbors for the great revolution of Libya. America hates the policies of the great Libyan revolution headed by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and his policy of assisting all those who are struggling for freedom and others who are struggling against neocolonialism and imperialism, as was demonstrated on Wednesday this week.

America's use of its military might against a small developing country like Libya cannot be tolerated. This is an evil, mistaken and inhuman act taken by a big nation, a superpower, which has a responsibility in contributing to world peace and stability.

Such a provocation and such naked aggression cannot be tolerated by any country in the world and any government that does not retaliate openly or secretly should cease to exist, whether such naked aggression has been committed by a great or a small nation.

It is clear that America is taking such provocative acts because she is not prepared to accept the openly nationalistic and brave policies espoused by the Libyan Government. America aims to intimidate and control all the countries in those regions.

Speaking in the name of the Somali Salvation Front [SSF] and the name of the independent Somali masses we vehemently abhor and strongly condemn the naked inhuman aggression against the Libyan nation by the American Government. Libya is a sister nation and we shall stand by it at all times.

We further declare, in the name of the Somali masses and that of the SSF, that we shall put our forces at the disposal of the Libyan people and government headed by Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi. We also declare that we shall participate in any moves to check the conspiracy by the American imperialist against the progressive nations of the world spearheaded by Libya.

Before we conclude, we call on the entire world and the peace-loving nations and nationalistic progressive forces to oppose colonialism, imperialism, Zionism and conspiracies and to fully support the people and the great revolution of Libya. We call on them to openly state and show how they abhor the shameless act of the American Government against the people and the developing nation of Libya.

CSO: 4503/7

ARAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING OPENS

EA071614 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The Somali Democratic Republic's [SDR] commerce minister, Challe Ahmed Mohamad Mohamud, officially opened the 54th Arab League Chambers of Commerce conference at the People's Hall in Mogadishu this morning.

The opening of the conference, which [words indistinct] on the development of Arab chambers of commerce, was attended by: the chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council's [SRC] commercial and financial committee, Challe Maj Gen Abdullah Muhammad Fadhil; SRC officials, and the ministers of finance, livestock development, culture and higher education, industries, fisheries and [words indistinct].

The Somali commerce minister said the fraternal Arab meeting is particularly important at this crucial time when Arab countries are facing political, economic, and social problems. He went on to say that the holding of this conference of Arab chambers of commerce in Somalia would enable the participants to familiarize themselves with Somalia's economic resources, particularly in agriculture, livestock and tourism.

Challe Ahmed Mohamed Mohamud gave details of agricultural, livestock and maritime resources, stressing that Somalia has 8 million hectares of arable land and that its 3,000-km coastline is the longest in Africa.

Referring to livestock, the minister said Somalia possesses more than 35 million animals. In view of this, he said, it would be possible to establish many industries and commercial activities in the country. He added that Somalia's resources have not been properly exploited because in its present economic situation, Somalia lacks the ability to make available the heavy investment and advanced technology required in this respect. The minister added, however, that in spite of its difficult economic situation, Somalia is implementing agricultural and livestock development programs.

The Somali commerce minister called on Arab commercial organizations to invest in Somalia because, he said, Arab investments are more significant and beneficial than [words indistinct] investments.

Challe Ahmed Mohamed Mohamud commended the Kuwaiti foreign minister who recently initiated an agricultural project which has proved successful. He hoped that other Arab countries would emulate this example. The minister went on to say that since some Arab countries are economically wealthy, there is a need for economic [word indistinct] to assist their less prosperous brothers to the mutual benefit.

Challe Ahmed Mohamud called on the conference delegates to adopt resolutions which could benefit Arab countries. He said this conference could prove to be one which would serve to promote Arab countries to advance commercially, industrially and agriculturally.

The director general of the Somali Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, Challe 'Ali Farah (?Sahal), told the participants that he is pleased the conference is being held in the SDR and that he hopes they would arrive at tangible results.

In reply the secretary general of the Arab League Chambers of Commerce, Burhan al-Dajani, thanked the Somali Government for the warm reception accorded him. He referred to the various levels of development achieved by the Arab Chambers of Commerce and their role in Arab commercial development. Citing the Somali commerce minister's speech, Mr al-Dajani said that as Somalia has abundant livestock, agricultural land and tourist attractions, it is imperative for wealthy Arab nations to invest in developing these potentials, thereby responding to the Arab league secretary general's appeal.

The conference is being attended by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, the Gulf [words indistinct] and the Arab League Chambers of Commerce Secretariat. [sentence indistinct]

CSO: 4503/7

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN MIG ATTACK--A report received from the Defense Ministry last night states that two Abyssinian Mig-21 aircraft attacked Galcaio, the Muhugh regional headquarters, at 0945 yesterday. The air attack was bravely confronted by the Somali Air Defense Force which repulsed the enemy aircraft before they caused any damage. The Abyssinian air attack is a demonstration of the policy of aggression against the Somali people pursued by the Mengistu regime with the assistance of foreign powers. [Text] [EA221518 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 22 Aug 81 EA]

CSO: 4503/7

COMMENTS ON MANY PROBLEMS OF PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Yesterday, speaking before the Maria van Riebeek Club, S. Abram Mayet, a member of the Presidential Council, stated that the leftist-liberal press in South Africa had done the greatest disservice to the country by contributing to the impediments in the creation of the planned black council which the government had held out as a prospect to exist side by side with the Presidential Council.

Abram Mayet and two other members of the council: Dr F. Q. Quint and Mr Ken Winchius, addressed the club on their views regarding the Presidential Council's aims.

Abram Mayet said that if changes fail to take place in South Africa within a reasonable time there will be only one victor...red imperialism, which will show no mercy to any of the racial groups.

The official opposition has criticised the Presidential Council in a destructive manner ever since it was set up. It has no compunctions about sitting in the white parliament, but is not willing to serve in the Presidential Council which, as a tool of that parliament, must help in working out a new order.

Facts cannot be wished away. There are about 18 million urban blacks in white South Africa who must be recognized. "Otherwise we will be swimming against the current."

However, Abram Mayet is in agreement with Alwyn Schlebusch, chairman of the Presidential Council and deputy state president, that the whites, coloreds and Indians must first achieve reconciliation before there can be talks with the urban blacks.

If the Presidential Council does not succeed in bringing about a reconciliation between whites, coloreds and Indians there will be no reconciliation between the blacks and the other groups. This will then spell the end of the colored members of the council.

Analysis

Racial relations in the country are worse today than they were last year during the same period. It is therefore necessary that the Presidential Council must come up with something. A new constitution will not resolve the country's problems; however, the council can help in doing away with irritating things such as the great number of laws.

Abram Mayet said that it is an easy matter for the colored groups to severly criticize the Group Areas Act. However, none of the groups' leaders have ever done a clinical analysis of this act. The Presidential Council is doing this now.

If the question of District Six and Pageview can be resolved a lot of bad feelings can be removed.

Dr Quint said that South Africa has hard facts on its side with respect to its foreign relations, but is forgetting about the role of sentiment.

It is a hard fact that District Six was overpopulated; but it is a sentimental fact that colored school children are no longer singing. As District Six's coloreds dwindled in number so did the children's singing. The well known colored choirs have also disappeared.

Today's colored children are no longer learning the Afrikaans they had come to know (the colloquial speech), but the Afrikaans which they were told they must learn (the official language).

Dr Quint said that his son told him that he "had made great progress." This is what the whites also told him; but then his son asked whether he could vote. "An 18-year-old white boy has more voice than you do."

Dr Quint said that President Paul Kruger's formula for honesty must be applied to South Africa again.

Mr Winchiu, the youngest member of the Presidential Council, said that the council cannot resolve problems, but it can take into view the complicated situation in South Africa. But he said that the problems can be resolved because they have been caused by humans.

7964  
CSO: 4701/29

WESTERN CAPE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED; GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Aug 81 p 18

[Text] The Western Cape's gold is its colored labor which offers the greatest potential for industrial growth. The utilization of this labor source's hardiness, considerable level of training and possibility of being trained further in management and enterprise can ultimately provide jobs for thousands more.

This is one of the important positive viewpoints offered yesterday in Capetown by the Western Cape's branch of the Association for Long-Term Planning during the conference on the long term prospects for the Western Cape.

Dr C. L. McCarthy of the Economics Department of the Stellenbosch University said that the report on the discovery of minerals and energy sources for injecting life into the economy of the Western Cape is of no use while the skilled and semi-skilled labor here is well equipped for producing things such as clothing, metal products, machinery and transportation equipment.

The big question is who is going to provide job opportunities for the white and especially colored potential workers between the ages of 15 and 64 who by the year 2000 will increase in numbers by about 582,000, not to speak of the blacks who, by that time, will be in the Western Cape.

Mr J. A. Grobbelaar, of the Future Research Unit of Stellenbosch University, said that up until now the whites have been the main entrepreneurs who have provided jobs. The number of whites in the Western Cape is diminishing in comparison with the coloreds and this is placing greater responsibility on the coloreds to act as employers.

Industrialists will have to put greater emphasis on light industries, which have greater employment potential. There is no reason why the Western Cape cannot become the center of the South African electronics industry in view of the growing market in this business and the opportunity for creating a number of smaller industries.

Mr F. F. Pratt of the Industrial Development Corporation said that Atlantis is creating room for expansion, because it holds industries for Western Cape which would otherwise have been diverted to other parts of the country. Several industries, mostly from the Rand, have established themselves in Atlantis. This would not have happened if there had not been industrial ground available in Atlantis.

The development of new industrial regions, which is mainly in the hands of the government, is evidencing a lack of well considered, comprehensive long term planning, because of the lack of services, distances from the source of labor and other factors.

Dr P. E. Claassen and Dr G. N. van Zyl, respectively of the Institute for Planning Research and of the Cape's Metropolitan Planning Committee, have stated that the main criticism against the government's planned space development in the Western Cape is the ban on the creation of new industrial regions in the Cape's metropolitan area, especially Mitchell's Square, and on the establishment of new colored residential areas in the peninsula.

7964  
CSO: 4701/29

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

LESOTHO FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT--The South Africa and Lesotho foreign ministers conducted talks on matters of common interest yesterday in Capetown, according to a statement issued by the office of Foreign Minister Pik Botha. The statement says that Mr M. V. Molapo, Lesotho's foreign minister, came to visit Mr Botha in Capetown. The visit followed Mr Botha's recent visit to Maseru. The prospect is being held out that more of these talks will be taking place. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Aug 81 p 4] 7964

CSO: 4701/29

NYERERE: MASSES DEMANDING SKILLED DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 23 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has reiterated that leaders in the political and economic sectors should improve administrative and managerial skills, adding that otherwise the people would throw out incapable leaders.

He told Kilimanjaro Party and Government leaders at the Police Training College Hall yesterday that since Tanzanians were now literate and politically aware they would not tolerate "subsistence leadership."

"I want to tell you my colleagues that the masses are now demanding skilled development management. Unless we equip ourselves with high standards of leadership and managerial skills, some of us will be swept out of the way," he cautioned.

Mwalimu explained that acquisition of administrative and managerial skills was the next development stage after political independence, literacy and ideological clarity.

"In Tanzania we have achieved the latter three. Let us all now embark on the next stage," he urged.

The President, winding up a four-day visit of Kiliman-

jaro Region, said political leaders were not yet perfect, and that managers in the economic sector lacked up-to-date managerial skills.

He said many leaders lacked initiative to learn more about their professions and that more still shield away from urging people to work fearing that they would not be re-elected in the next general elections.

"This is subsistence leadership. We cannot develop that way. Most Tanzanians survive on subsistence agriculture and what they need is skilled leadership to improve their living standards," he said.

He noted that many leaders, instead of improving themselves, boasted about their positions for which they were not fully qualified. This was false, he added.

"Our management and leadership standards are very low. We must accept this fact. Only then shall we learn how to improve them," he said.

He said Tanzanians should be prepared to learn from the developed countries because technological skills were a new introduction to the country.

NYERERE OPPOSES PROPOSALS TO FORM NEW DISTRICTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt] President Nyerere said yesterday that the government would not readily entertain proposals to form new districts because the exercise was both costly and superfluous.

Mwalimu, who was laying the foundation stone for the 5.9 million-shilling Mwanga District headquarters here, pointed out that the splitting of districts and regions had now reached a climax.

"Before independence the country had only 10 provinces, but now we have 20 regions with several districts", he said, adding: "We think this is enough".

Mwalimu told hundreds of Mwanga residents, who attended the ceremony, that apart from the achievement, the divisions called for more capital investments and operational costs.

"The government will not readily entertain proposals to create new districts and regions", he emphasised.

He told the Mwanga residents that the creation of the new district was a challenge to them and that they should speed up development to justify the government decision.

In their message to Mwalimu, the peasants likened themselves to a newly-wed young man who, they said was bound by the Pare tradition to maintain his homestead without sub-

sstantial aid from his parents". "In the same vein, we don't intend to ask for too much from the government, but we would ask you to visit us after two years to assess our achievements", they told Mwalimu.

The President said that the splitting of districts was aimed at self-reliance, adding that it facilitated easier development management.

"Your concept of the exercise is very promising and, in fact, it is my first time to hear such a correct interpretation", he commended the Mwanga residents, adding: "We are waiting to see how you put that into action".

The ceremony was also attended by the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, who is also the Member of Parliament for Mwanga. Mwalimu was told that the building, to accommodate all government departments, would be completed in the current financial year.

**MINISTER SAYS PROJECT COSTS SHOULD BE WITHIN NATION'S CAPABILITY**

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

THE Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, yesterday cautioned institutions against spending public funds on poorly prepared projects and said project costs should be within the country's economic and financial capability.

Speaking at the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam during a ceremony last night, Ndugu Jamal said unless boards of directors and operations departments in parastatals were careful in deciding on the structure of vital projects, the country could find itself repeating past mistakes.

The ceremony was held to mark 15 years of the existence of the National Provident Fund (NPF) as an autonomous institution.

The minister emphasised that funds should be approved for investment only in those projects the studies and feasibility studies of which had been successfully completed.

Cautioning against making quick decisions on projects without basing them on the final reports on the project ground work, Ndugu Jamal said authorisation of such projects added to the operations costs and thus wasted current and future

national resources and savings.

"Twenty years after independence we cannot continue condoning wrong projections, whether out of ignorance or deliberate", he said.

The minister explained that every parastatal organisation or institution was an asset entrusted to the directors and the management, both of whom were leaders and national trustees.

The NPF, which has registered a total of 320,000 workers since its establishment, had contributions totalling 1,808.5m/- by June this year.

Half the amount was contributed by the workers and the balance by employers.

Ndugu Jamal said the NPF had bought government stocks worth 1,842m/-. It also realised an interest of 654 million/-.

The NPF had also paid to its members a total of 473/- by June 30 this year.

Ndugu Jamal called for efforts to solve the problems experienced by the NPF in getting the necessary proper data from some of the employers.

CSO: 4700/413

MWANGA URGES STRONGER UNITY AMONG NONALIGNED NATIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text] Tanzania has stressed the need for stronger unity among Non-Aligned nations in a bid to safeguard developing nations from external threats aimed at weakening the movement.

The call was made in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Abel Mwanga, when opening a three-day seminar on 20 years of the Non-Aligned movement at the Institute of Finance Management (IFM).

He explained that Non-Aligned countries had been subjected to various kinds of threats from external forces in order to weaken the movement by creating misunderstandings and conflicts among member states of the movement.

Unless the movement maintained unity, divisive manoeuvres would continue, Ndugu Mwanga cautioned.

"The future of the world, and the Third World in particular depends on the unity within the Non-Aligned movement", and that "all tendencies to weaken the movement must be strongly condemned and resisted", Ndugu Mwanga said.

He also said that Non-Aligned member countries

must make far-reaching sacrifices for the just cause of justice, peace and the restoration of human dignity.

The Minister further said that although the movement had worked tirelessly towards world peace and security in the early days of its founding, the world today portrayed a gloomy picture where the urge for big nations to dominate small nations was on the increase.

He also explained that despite tremendous contributions and commendable achievements of the movement in the decolonisation process in Africa, Asia and Latin America in the past 20 years, the struggle ahead was difficult.

On economic cooperation, Ndugu Mwanga noted that the problem lay in the selfishness of some rich countries which did not want changes.

However, he added that since the international economic order had been widely accepted, the Non-Aligned and other developing

countries should continue to eradicate the past era of economic injustice and build inter-dependence that could generate meaningful economic cooperation among states.

He asked the seminar participants from diplomatic missions, ministries, parastatal organisations and academic institutions to examine the cause of failures and conflicts and to suggest best ways the movement could use to solve their problems.

Meanwhile, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Egypt and India emphasised unity among the movements member countries and developing nations and urged the movement to spearhead the struggle against zionism, imperialism, colonialism and all acts that interfered with the independence of nations.

The countries, represented at the seminar by their ambassadors to Tanzania, pledged that the movement would continue to support "liberation" movements and uphold the policy of peaceful co-existence of the Non-Aligned nations.

KAGYA URGES DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS TO PREPARE SHIFT TO DODOMA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text] DIPLOMATIC missions based in Tanzania have been urged to start preparing for their shift to the country's new capital of Dodoma.

The call was made in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Capital Development Authority's Director of Financial Co-ordination, Ndugu Moses Kagya when briefing members of the diplomatic corps on the scope and progress of the new capital. The meeting was convened by CDA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ndugu Kagya assured the diplomats that CDA would assist foreign missions in selecting sites for their chanceries and official residences in Dodoma.

He said so far three foreign missions — Australia, Zimbabwe and Zambia — had selected their sites, adding: "The foreign missions in the country are very keen to move to the new capital".

CDA, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, would arrange for the

diplomats' visit to Dodoma where they could select their sites before the end of the year, Ndugu Kagya added.

Sites for the diplomatic missions have been set adjacent to the planned national capital centre.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Vice-President's Office are expected to shift to Dodoma by 1984, according to Ndugu Kagya.

Several other ministries, including Livestock Development; Finance; Agriculture; Minerals; Economic Affairs and Planning and Water and Energy are also expected to have shifted to Dodoma by 1986 when the second phase of the implementation plan would be completed.

Ndugu Kagya explained that due to several constraints, the government had failed to achieve its goal of

shifting 30 per cent of the central government staff by the end of the First Five Year Development Programme (phase one) which ended on June 30 this year.

So far, he said, CDA including the President's Office, Prime Minister's Office and Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) were in Dodoma.

However, he said efforts to facilitate the construction of the new capital, eventually estimated to accommodate one million people, were being made.

To ensure availability of building materials, he said, the government had established building materials industries which include brick and tile factory, phase one of which was already operational. Phase two would be commissioned before the end of this fiscal year, he said.

CSO: 4700/413

UN ENERGY CONFERENCE DESCRIBED AS 'PATENTLY DISAPPOINTING'

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Aug 81 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] "PATENTLY disappointing" is about the most fitting description of the outcome of the eleven-day 125-state UN energy conference which ended in Nairobi on Friday.

Granted that so many countries attended the conference, itself a reflection of the importance of the subject under discussion, and granted that so many well-documented papers were presented.

But at the end of it all, the conference came out with an alternative energy action plan but without providing the wherewithal to implement it.

Typically, the UN conference was forced to delay action on a matter that is of basic survival to the world's poor non-oil producing countries.

So, at least for the next

one year, if not more, there is going to be hustle and bustle about creating the mechanisms for implementing the action plan endorsed by consensus this year.

Thus, the outcome of the Nairobi conference only underlines that some quarters in the developed countries have chosen to be insensitive to the basic needs of the world's poor countries.

These quarters know that they can adjust themselves to the delaying tactics. They also know that the poor — crushed by massive internal and external economic problems — are not similarly endowed.

It is for this reason that the non-oil producing Third World countries, most of them spending at least half of their export earnings on energy imports, must wake up. They must wake up

to the fact that an internationally-engineered solution to the energy problem will take years to come. If come, it will.

And even if it does, it will be not a solution entirely dictated by the real and meaningful development needs of the world's poor countries.

It is thus incumbent upon the poor countries to formulate practical and suitable national energy policies that take cognisance of existing internal and external realities as they are.

The poor have to reduce their almost helpless dependence on fuel imports, fully knowing that they must link up development and energy strategies for development and the requisite and appropriate technologies.

POLICE RECOVER ALL PISTOLS STOLEN FROM ARMORY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text]

POLICE in Zanzibar have recovered intact all the 25 pistols stolen from the police armoury at Ziwanzi, here between March and July this year, it was learnt yesterday.

The Zanzibar Urban Region Police Commander, Ndugu Idd Msilimiwa, said in an interview here that the arms, wrapped in a water-tight bag was fished out of a water well early this month.

Ndugu Msilimiwa however, did not say when and where the recovery was made, but added that the pistols were discovered within the Zanzibar town.

The police commander was commenting on rumours now circulating in town that the stolen pistols might have been used by bandits who stormed the Bwawani Hotel here two weeks ago.

"The two incidents are not connected at all. The stolen arms were in fact recovered days before the suspected armed bandits burst into the Bwawani Hotel and stole 96,170/- in cash," the commander explained.

Three police officers suspected to have stolen the 25 pistols from Ziwanzi appeared before the Zanzibar High Court last Friday charged with stealing 25 pistols and being in an unlawful possession of arms contrary to the Zanzibar arms control

legislations.

The accused who appeared before the Zanzibar Chief Justice, Ndugu Augustino Ramadhani, were Assistant Superintendent of Police, Harub Ali Hamisi, Sergeant Major Hamisi Hassan and Corporal Musa Hassan — all are members of the Tanzania Police Force in Zanzibar.

Prosecuting State Attorney Mohamed Juma alleged that the three police officers, assigned at the Ziwanzi Police Armoury in Zanzibar, jointly stole 23 pistols and two toy pistols used for training purposes — all valued at 157,500/-. This happened between March and July this year.

The accused, who pleaded "not guilty" to the charges were released on a 10,000/- bail with three sureties each for the same amount until September 7 this year when hearing will start.

Interviewing a cross section of Zanzibar town residents, I discovered that many people were now happy that pistols have been recovered because they feared that once in criminal hands the arms would have been used to hurt or even kill innocent people.

The interviewees have commended members of the Police Force in Zanzibar for their prompt action to recover the arms.

REPORT NOTES REDUCTION IN MAINLAND CAR IMPORTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

**MAINLAND** Tanzania made a substantial reduction of about 50 per cent on the importation of cars in 1977 compared with its 1968 bill although it spent nearly nine per cent more of the nation's foreign reserves at the close of the decade, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam over the weekend.

According to government statistics on road transport, the nation spent 32.6 million/- of its foreign exchange reserves to import 1,262 cars in 1977 compared with 29.1 million/- spent to bring into the country 2,737 cars in 1968.

However, the Bureau of Statistics, which has published the figures in its June 1980 report, does not attribute the car import slump in 1977 to any economic factor.

It is however, known that it was about 1977 when the government further tightened up its control on the importation of cars after realising a substantial drain of the nation's foreign exchange reserves through the car import trade.

The car importation control was based on a legislation whose Bill seeking to amend the Motor Vehicles (Restriction on Acquisition and Dispositions) Act, 1972, was passed by the National Assembly in July, 1972.

The Bureau's report which gives transport statistics covering aviation, shipping, railways and road, shows that the number of imported cars dropped to 1,414 in 1974 when the nation spent 26.4 million/- of its foreign exchange reserves.

A drastic drop was realised in 1975 when only 604 cars were imported at an expenditure of 13.1 million/-.

The import figure for 1976 on cars was 609 cars on which the nation spent 14.1 million/-.

In 1977 the import trade bill rose sharply to 1,262 cars forcing the government to spend 32.6 million/-, the highest figure during the decade.

The statistics show that 2,755 buses and lorries were imported into the country in 1968 when the nation spent 53.0 million/- compared with 3,045 buses and lorries on which 291.2 million/- was spent in 1977.

Since 1968 the number of imported buses and lorries has been decreasing — 2,325 in 1974, 1,449 in 1975, reaching the lowest figure of 1,274 in 1976 and shooting up to 3,045 in 1977.

The amount of foreign exchange spent on the importation of buses and lorries in 1974 shot up to 108.5 million/- and dropped to 88.2 million/- in 1975. But in 1976 the amount rose to 92.8 million/-.

Tractors imported into the country totalled 91 in 1968 during which 10.0 million/- was spent compared with 16 tractors valued at 1.2 million/- in 1977.

Twenty-six tractors were imported in 1974 at an expenditure of 0.4 million/. The country imported 1,284 motor cycles in 1968 on the strength of 2.2 million/- compared with 3,202 cycles valued at 12.0 million/- in 1977.

POT COURSE FOR MACHINE MAINTENANCE COMPLETED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

A group of 13 trainees from three metal producing industries in the country recently graduated from a Problem Oriented Training (POT) course organised by the Metal Industries Development Association (MEIDA) in collaboration with the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

The pioneer course held at the Vocational Training Centre (VTC) at Keko in Dar es Salaam is aimed at producing machine maintenance experts who would enable the industries save local and foreign exchange currency.

The three-week course brought together 13 trainees from the Ubungo Farm Implements (UFI), the National Bicycles Company (NABICO) and the Aluminium Africa

(ALAF).

Closing the course, the National Development Corporation (NDC) General Manager, Ndugu J. Mwambungu, urged the newly trained graduates to put into practice what they learned from the course as well as impart the knowledge to others in their respective industries.

The POT programme will continue in various phases to cover the more than 60-members of MEIDA in the country.

Meanwhile, five Tanzanians have already started a training course which would enable them to become trainers in the various MEIDA industries in Tanzania, after the Swedish experts who are currently running the course leave.

CSO: 4700/413

WAGES FOR MINIMUM WAGE EARNERS, CASUAL LABORERS SET

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

DAILY, weekly, fortnightly and monthly wages for minimum wage earners and casual labourers have been categorised by the government following a declaration of the new minimum wage which became effective July 1, this year.

The Labour Commissioner, Ndugu A.I. Mdamo, has sent a circular to all mainland labour offices explaining how much a worker deserves under his or her respective category.

An urban worker, "and those engaged by commercial enterprises outside towns" will be paid thus:

Workers above 18 years — daily (23/5), weekly (150/-) fortnightly (300/-) and monthly (600/-).

Those above 15 years but below 18 years — daily (18/30), weekly (119/20), fortnightly (238/40) and monthly (476/80).

Drivers — daily (23/98), weekly (155/76); fortnightly (311/50) and monthly (623/5).

Rural workers above 18 years will get 17/70 (daily), weekly

(115/-), fortnightly (230/-) and monthly (480/-). Those aged between 15 and 18 years will get 17/30 (daily), weekly (99/35), fortnightly (198/70) and monthly (397/40).

Drivers — daily (23/65), weekly (153/65), fortnightly (307/25) and monthly (614/55).

Urban casual employees above 18 will get 3/50 an hour and 23/50 a day. Those aged between 15 and 18 years, will get 2/45 and 18/30 an hour and a day respectively.

Rural casual employees above 18 will get 2/35 an hour and 17/70 (daily). Such an employee aged between 15 and 18 years will get, 1/50, 2/50 and 15/30 an hour and a day respectively.

The government has also set a ceiling for house rent deductions for minimum wage earners provided housing by the employers. The law says: "Persons of or above 18 years of age will face a monthly deduction of 48/-; and deductions for persons of or above 15 but below 18 years of age is 24/-".

CSO: 4700/413

BRIEFS

TACC-SOVIET COOPERATION AGREEMENT--The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Tanganyika Association of Chambers of Commerce (TACC) yesterday signed a cooperation agreement covering trade and economic sectors at a meeting in Dar es Salaam. According to the agreement, which took effect immediately, the two countries will strive to develop mutually beneficial trade and economic relations. Signing for the Tanzania side was the Director of TACC, Ndugu J.T. Lupembe, who welcomed the agreement as a worthwhile image to greater understanding between the people of USSR and Tanzania. Speaking on behalf of all the chambers of commerce in the country, Ndugu Lupembe stressed that the agreement was not between one chamber of commerce in Dar es Salaam and another in Moscow but between all chambers of commerce in the two countries. On behalf of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Senior Vice-President of that body, Ndugu Evgeni P. Pitovranov said that drafts of the agreement earlier sent to Moscow had already been approved. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Aug 81 p 3]

BULGARIAN BARTER PROTOCOL--The 20-man Bulgarian delegation which has been in the country for the Tanzania-Bulgaria Joint Commission meeting, left Dar es Salaam on Sunday night for home after signing a 112 million/-barter protocol with Tanzania. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Aug 81 p 1]

KENYAN ASPHALT CONTRACT--Nairobi, Monday--A Kenyan company, Cabroworks, has won a contract to supply 200 tonnes of asphalt to Tanzania, marking a significant breakthrough in the two countries' trade which has been stifled since the closure of the border in 1977, the NAIROBI BUSINESS TIMES newspaper said here yesterday. The one-million shilling consignment, the paper said, was delivered last week across the border with Tanzania on its way to Mbeya. The asphalt is to be used on a Bank of Tanzania building project in Mbeya. The project is undertaken by Cabroworks, a Mombasa based subsidiary of Cassman Brown and the Kenyan Company Limited of Wilson Airport. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Aug 81 p 1]

NYERERE'S RETIREMENT OF POLICEMEN--President Nyerere has retired in the public interest the Mwanza Regional Police Commander, Ndugu M.P. Ndomba, and the Region's CID Officer, Ndugu K.A. Kange. A statement issued by the Ministry of Manpower Development in Dar es Salaam yesterday said the two had been retired effective August 13, this year. The retirement of the two officers was attributed to recent problems which had cropped up in the Region. The problems, said the statement, had necessitated the formation of a special probe commission which found that the two were involved. [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 23 Aug 81 p 1]

MILITARY AGREEMENT WITH UGANDA--Reports from Dar es Salaam say Uganda and Tanzania have signed an agreement believed to provide for military cooperation. Tanzania's MZALENDI newspaper said officials from both countries confirmed that an agreement had been signed but refused to divulge the details. The agreement followed the visit to Dar es Salaam by the Ugandan vice president and defense minister, Paulo Muwanga, and the chief of defense forces, Maj Gen Tito Okello. Mr Muwanga said recently that Uganda wanted at least 800 Tanzanian soldiers to help train the Ugandan Army. Tanzania had 45,000 troops in Uganda which helped oust President Idi Amin in 1979. [Text] [EA240311 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Aug 81]

CSO: 4700/409

PRESIDENT HOLDS AT-TA'IF PRESS CONFERENCE

LD012045 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1040 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 1 Sep (SPA)--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda held a press conference before he left At-Ta'if at the end of his visit to the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Zambian president confirmed the complete support of Zambia for the Middle East peace proposals put forward by his royal highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister, at the behest of his majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

He said that the talks he held with his majesty included various issues, but they discussed in particular matters of interest to the two countries, the Middle East, and other international problems.

Speaking of his country's attitude to the Middle East situation, President Kaunda said that Zambia had notified Israel of its objection to such aggressive inclinations, both in 1967 and again in 1973, when Israel waged war on the Arabs and occupied Arab territory. [Passage indistinct]

He said that Zambia demands that the Palestinians should be allowed to set up their own state and that Israel should withdraw from occupied Arab territory, including Jerusalem. [Passage indistinct]

The Zambian president said that his country had often condemned Hitler's persecution of the Jews; by the same token it cannot accept Jewish persecution of Arabs.

Concerning South Africa, Kaunda said that he advocates peace in southern Africa, but while the racialist trap in South Africa remains, there will never be peace.

Kaunda called for the withdrawal of all South African forces from Namibia, and for the implementation of UN Resolution 435.

He expressed hope that the United Nations might be able to do something about this. He said that his concern at the moment is that the United Nations should compel South Africa to withdraw its troops from Namibia, and should put an end to racial discrimination in South Africa.

Kaunda expressed his thanks and appreciation for the king's invitation to visit Saudi Arabia. He said that relations between the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Zambia are excellent.

He added that mutual relations between the leaders of Saudi Arabia and Zambia will strengthen the ties between the two countries.

He said that he was leaving Saudi Arabia convinced that the relations between the two states will go from strength to strength.

The Zambian president, expressed the support of his country for the proposals of Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister, concerning peace in the Middle East.

He said that he saw no real solution for the problem of the Middle East--particularly for the Palestine problem--without the participation of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians in any settlement in the region.

President Kaunda condemned the repeated Israeli attacks on Lebanon, describing them as savage and contrary to the fundamental principles of the rights of man.

Asked about Muslims in his country, President Kaunda said that Muslims in Zambia enjoy freedom of worship without restrictions or pressure.

CSO: 4704/8

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